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25¢



Sheldon Otis Shatters Prostitute's Phony Story

KEY PROSECUTION WITNESS TRAPPED IN LIES AT HUEY P. NEWTON HEARING



Black Panther Party President HUEY P. NEWTON entering Oakland court for preliminary hearing, accompanied by defense team attorneys FRED HIESTAND (center) and PAUL HARRIS (right).

(Oakland, Calif.) - Pressured by chief defense counsel Sheldon Otis, the "star" prosecution witness tripped, stumbled and finally, off-balance by the weight of her own lies, "Crystal" shattered, exposing a jaded past history and littering the courtroom with jagged inconsistencies that reaked with the stench of a Kojack-style police plot to discredit and destroy the defendant, Black Panther Party Founder and President Huey P. Newton.

Herded unexpectedly into court on the second day of the preliminary hearing, Ms. Raphaelle Jeanette Gary — a self-described prostitute presently on probation for past crimes, with another case pending — was supposed to be used by the prosecution to "finger" the respected BPP leader as the man who arbitrarily shot a 17-year-old streetwalker named Kathleen Smith on August 6, 1974.

Instead, before she left the stand the next day, Gary — who admits using the aliases, "Crystal Grey," "Crystal Carroll," "Little Momma," "Carla Alexander," and "Christine Grey" — fulfilled attorney Otis' characterization that she was a "sick, unmitigated liar," leaving the impression with more than a few courtroom observers that she was part and parcel of the police conspiracy to railroad Huey.

Among the glaring inconsistencies/lies

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Documents Reveal

F.B.I. PLOT TO DISCREDIT HUEY

(Oakland, Calif.) - Previously suppressed FBI documents filed in Oakland court last week continue to expose the federal government's secret war against the Black Panther Party and its Founder and President Huey P. Newton in particular.

The documents, recently obtained under the Freedom of Information Act and filed in the form of a motion seeking a continuance in the frame-up case against the Black Panther Party leader, detail repeated efforts to "disrupt, discredit and destroy" the BPP—from within and without—focusing upon Huey in several instances as the bullseye target.

Included in the outrageous proposals is a memorandum from late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to special agents in Chicago, New York and San Francisco directing the mailing of allegedly anonymous letters to *Ebony Magazine* and the *Village Voice* newspaper falsely portraying Huey as the "fingerman" who turned in Black activist Angela Davis for $5,000 when she was a fugitive.

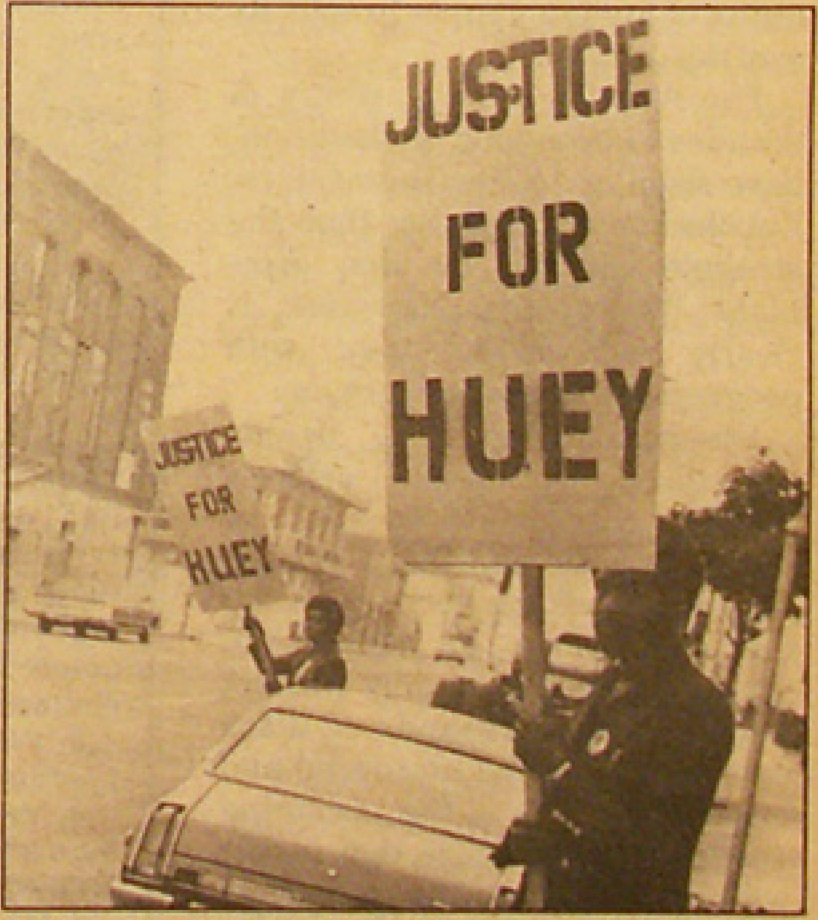
Also included was a February 24, 1972, memorandum from Hoover to the New Orleans FBI office suggesting that the agent in charge set up a phony bank account in Huey's name, seeking to imply misappropriation of BPP funds for personal use.

In general, the secret documents establish a three-pronged federal police war against Huey: (1) to create the public impression that the now 35-year-old BPP leader had "sold out" for money; (2) to attempt to discredit Huey in the eyes of other BPP members; and (3) to create false divisions and increase distrust within the BPP through a constant flow of misinformation and lies.

According to the motion, filed on Monday, October 24, by Huey's chief attorney, Sheldon Otis:

"On July 29, 1977, Huey P. Newton, through his counsel, [attorney Fred Hiestand], requested from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) documents pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act relevant to his defense against the criminal charges pending

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"Human billboards" rally support for Black Panther Party President HUEY P. NEWTON.

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Editorial

Repression In South Africa

— An act of "frightened and foolish men who do not have the courage to face the truth of their own disastrous failure when it is spelled out to them in plain and forceful language."

So wrote *Die Transvaler*, an *Afrikaner, pro-government* newspaper in attacking the South African apartheid regime's crackdown last week on militant Black protest. (See article, page 17.) The government's banning of three progressive newspapers, two of them Black, and 18 Black organizations was so extreme that even many Whites who traditionally support apartheid denounced the actions.

"We're running scared," said an editor at the *Rand Daily Mail*. Indeed, the forces of racism and oppression in South Africa realize that their way of life — a way of life that has kept millions of Black people in slavery for over three centuries — is doomed. The demise of apartheid is near at hand, thanks to the courageous children of Azania, and the ruling class is making its last desperate bid for power.

The power play has come too late, however, and the Vorster regime knows this all too well. A government that denies the vast majority of its people the basic rights of human dignity breeds its own destruction.

The Azanian people, weary of decades of economic exploitation, have risen up to free themselves. Revolution is a process, thus the struggle will not be won overnight. The process, however, is clearly well on its way, with progress being made every day.

Freedom-loving people throughout the world actively seeking the overthrow of the South African apartheid system should, in fact, be encouraged by this new wave of repression. While we most certainily will not rejoice at the thousands of Black people who will be murdered and imprisoned in the coming months, we recognize that power will not be gratuitously turned over to the people.

Events in South Africa last week have brought the Azanian liberation struggle to a higher level. The dying enemy is playing for broke. The people have nothing to lose — but their oppression.□



Letters to the Editor

REPORT FROM ATMORE-HOLMAN BROTHERS

Greetings Comrades,

In relating to the struggle, we base our opinions on the environment here in the Alabama prison system. Most of the inmates here in the Alabama prison system have been declared mentally corrupted. The question arises, why! We, the inmates of the Inmates for Action (IFA) Holman Collective have arrived at the conclusion that the system here is set up to punish the inmates and not to rehabilitate them. They uphold homosexuality and drugs. Nothing has been done about the drugs that are brought in by visitors and most of all guards who work within the institution. The problem of homosexuality was brought to the attention of the Human Rights Committee. It was said that the state of Alabama should enforce conjugal visitation in it's prisons to try and cut down on homosexuality. Nothing has been said of the matter.

The state of Alabama prisons has been declared un-Constitutional and unfit for human beings. But the administration, with the ruling class, has blindfolded the public by saying they will straighten up the unfit conditions in which we live. We would like for the people on the outside to help us in our struggle to enforce these things:

1. We desire to have our requests heard and acknowledged when it comes to funds allocated to the prison community before they are used.
2. We desire to establish a community counsel to hear and voice opinions to proper authorities. These counsels should be composed of representatives elected by the community.
3. We desire to elect committees to inspect and check stores and welfare funds because we believe the welfare system here is a fraud.
4. We desire to have referendums on guard harassment taken in every incident between guards and community citizens before any disciplinary action is taken.
5. We desire to exercise the right to organize defense units of communities, lawyers and others to protect the community and it's organizations against segregationist assaults imposed by officials.
6. We desire the right to express our solidarity with the liberation struggle of all Third World people.
7. We desire and request the election of a community-controlled board to supervise an educational system.
8. We desire and request the establishment of an educational system and

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COMMENT

"Our Country Has Many Noble Black Men Who Have Been Silenced"

By Percy Qoboza

The following Comment was written by Percy Qoboza, who until his arrest last week was the editor of South Africa's leading Black newspaper, the World, now banned by the White apartheid regime. The article is an excerpt of a paper written by Qoboza and presented in his absence last May at a Cape Town conference on "International Accommodation in Plural Societies."

I have not to date come across any responsible Black leader who has advanced the theory that Whites are expendable and must be thrown into the sea.

We have, on the contrary, over the years emphasized that Whites are South Africans and have the right to exist in a common fatherland; and that all of us, around a conference table, must devise a formula acceptable for future co-existence.

Our country is full of noble Black men who have been silenced under the security laws for advancing just these types of ideas. Many are called communists simply because they believe in the dignity of man.

Many have been labeled agitators simply because they call for a society where merit and not color is the criterion by which man must be judged.

Indeed, all those with whom the government should be talking in the Black community have been subjected to punitive actions. The danger is that the time may well come when the authorities are forced to talk to somebody, and there will be nobody to talk to. When that happens, our troubles will indeed have started.

Against this background then, I can but express concern and alarm that present discussions about the future of the country which are going on in government, academic and business circles do not involve Black people.

We find it more expedient and easier to go on expeditions to Vienna, London and Washington, at considerable national cost, when we could have a more

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PRESIDENT NEGLECTS TALKING WITH COMMUNITY

WHAT CARTER DIDN'T SEE IN THE SOUTH BRONX

(New York, N.Y.) - It's not just the burnt-out buildings. It's the hundreds of thousands of wasted lives — the South Bronx Jimmy Carter did not see.

President Jimmy Carter paid an unexpected visit to New York City's South Bronx October 5, getting a firsthand glimpse of one of the most devastated areas in one of the most hard-hit cities in the country.

"It was a sobering trip for me to see the devastation that has taken place in the South Bronx in the last five years," the President commented after his tour.

Carter's entire visit to the South Bronx took less than an hour.

But the 500,000 or so people of the South Bronx are not all convinced the President cares, as a visit to the area a few days later demonstrated, the *Guardian* reports.

"He should have stopped to talk," said one resident, standing a few doors down from where the Presidential group first halted. "He just walked through. He should have come by to speak to the people."

"He's lucky he didn't stop," said Alvin, 19, later on in the conversation. "He wouldn't have made it back. I don't mean he would of got killed or nothing, but people would have been lining up telling him what they needed. Just riding through — that ain't nothing."

What would Alvin want of Carter?

"A job," he replied. "Just hook me up with a job."

"*Tell Carter if he wants to stop* crime, get jobs," chimed in Veronica, 18, standing nearby.

"There's girls out there 15 and 16, hustling reefers, selling cocaine, prostitution — you name it — just so they can buy clothes for school. You get $47 every two weeks from welfare. That's no money.

"Winter's coming," she continued, her voice rising in anger. "You got to buy clothes — boots, coats. How you going to buy shoes? Shoes cost $30."

How do people get by? "You sell dope," said Alvin. "That's what I do. You take that $47 and buy something you can make more money with."

Carter's second and last stop consisted of a six-minute walk through a block where buildings on both sides were demolished. Bricks and garbage were piled into heaps, some as high as eight feet. There was no one to talk to on this stop. There were just lots of empty buildings.

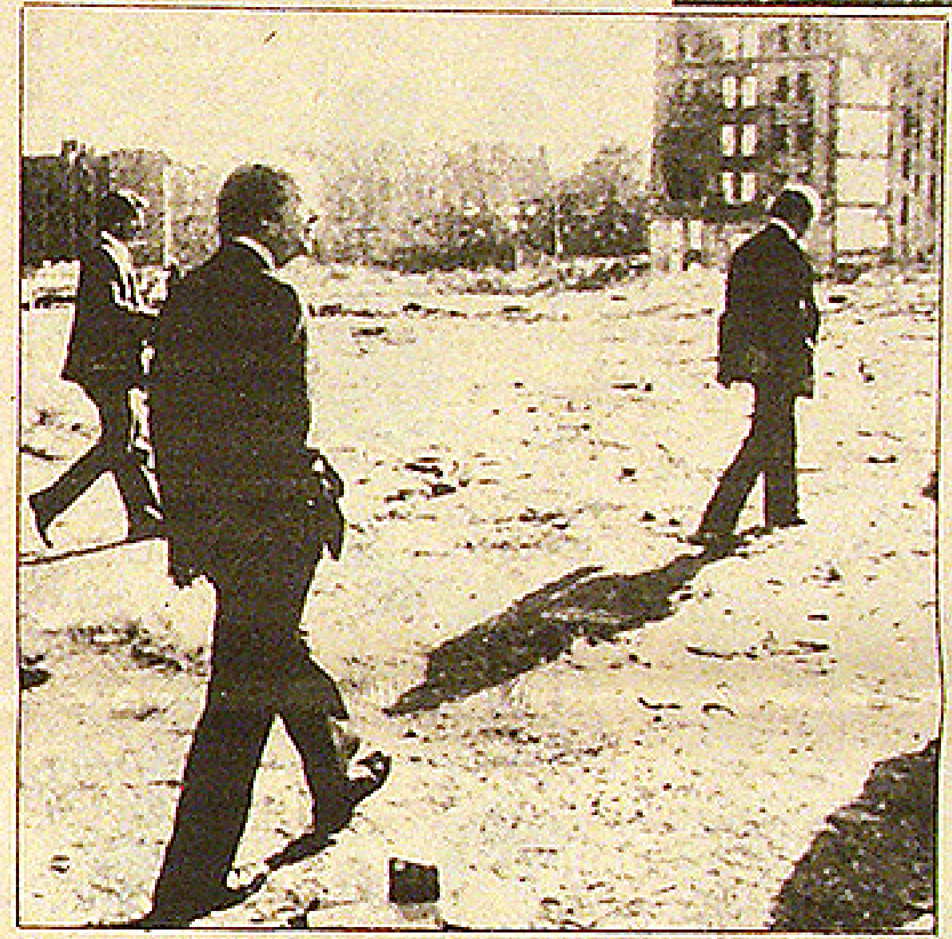
Down the road are a few habitable apartment buildings — the only ones within sight. In front, a group of kids was playing football.

What did they think of the Carter visit? "He told us the Bronx didn't look so good," said one shyly. How long had the buildings been burnt?

"I don't know. They were like that when I came," he answered.

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President JIMMY CARTER walks through the desolate South Bronx. His entire visit lasted less than one hour and he talked to very few of the area's Black and poor residents.

TEENS HARDEST HIT

Jobless Gap Grows Between Black And White Workers

(Washington, D.C.) - Employment gaps between Black and White workers widened considerably between 1975 and 1976, according to the latest U.S. Labor Department figures.

In most of the 29 large metropolitan areas surveyed, the percentage of Blacks with a job decreased, or their unemployment rate increased, or both.

The unemployment rates of Black workers in cities, suburbs, and metropolitan areas as a whole were considerably higher than those of White workers in 1976.

Last year, unemployment rates of Black workers were at least double those of White workers in 14 of 30 areas, in four of the 11 central cities and three of the suburban areas surveyed.

Black teenagers were hardest hit. Less than one-tenth of the Black labor force, teens comprised about one-fourth of Black unemployment in 1976.

One in every three Black teenagers in the nation lived in the central cities of the 30 largest metropolitan areas. In seven of 11 large cities, Black teenage unemployment rates were 40 per cent or higher — more than twice the rate for White teenagers.

Unemployment rates of Black women were higher than their national average (11.3 per cent) in 14 of 30 largest metropolitan areas and in three of the 11 large cities.

Fallen Comrade



BRUCE "DEACON" WASHINGTON

Assassinated October 26, 1974

Bruce "Deacon" Washington, 25, died on October 26, 1974, as a result of gunshot wounds he received in the back while protecting the lives of children at a teen dance at the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC.) Deacon, the father of two young children, was among those who daily strived to make the OCLC a haven not only for youth but for the entire community. His death was the direct result of a vicious police effort to destroy the Learning Center. Long Live the Spirit of Bruce "Deacon" Washington!! Long Live the People's Struggle!!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

MRS. LUCILLE LESTER DESCRIBES PERSONAL ANGER

I.Q. BIAS LAWSUIT-"MY SON GOT A RAW DEAL"

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Testifying in federal court here last Friday, the mother of a Black child placed in classes for the "educable mentally retarded" (EMR) on the basis of a biased I.Q. test said she thought her son got a "raw deal."

Mrs. Lucille Lester, 48, now a nurse's aide at Tacoma General Hospital in the state of Washington, told U.S. District Court Judge Robert Peckham that when she found out her son was placed in such an EMR class, she "got mad."

"I think it [the EMR class] stunted him to a certain extent," Mrs. Lester said poignantly. "He feels like he has been pushed aside, that he has been discriminated against."

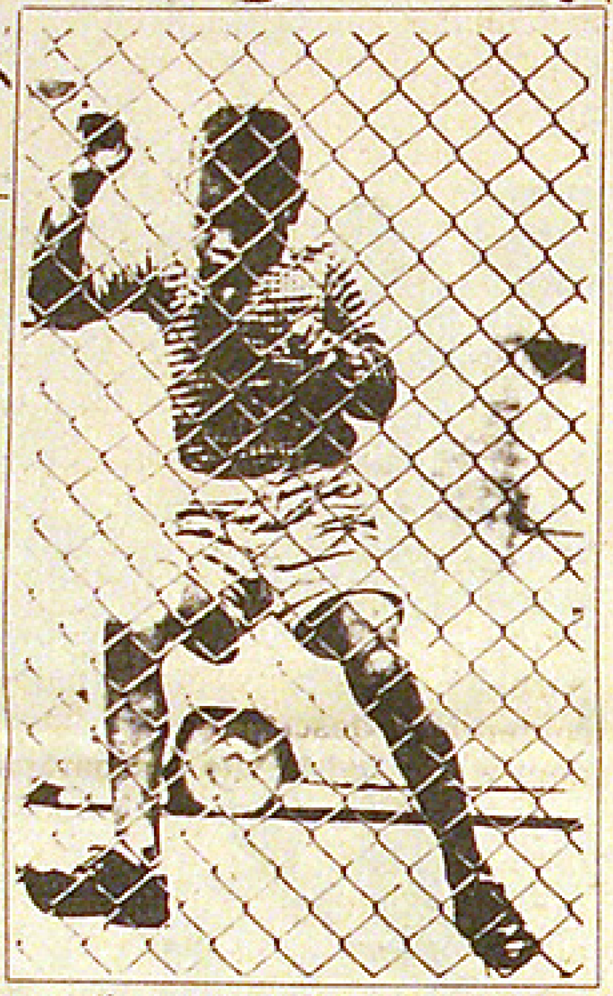
Mrs. Lester and her son Darryl, now 18, are among the six Black children and parents who are plaintiffs in the *Larry P. vs. Riles* lawsuit charging that I.Q. tests are culturally-biased, that they do not accurately reflect the intelligence or learning ability of Black youth and, therefore, are used to "doom" these children to classes for the mentally retarded.

The suit was originally filed in 1971. In 1972, Judge Peckham issued an injunction prohibiting San Francisco schools from placing Black children in EMR classes on the basis of I.Q. tests "which do not properly account for the cultural background or experience" of the youth.

When the injunction was issued, over 66 per cent of the elementary schoolchildren in EMR classes were Black, although Blacks made up less than 30 per cent of the city school population.



MRS. LUCILLE LESTER (artist's conception) speaks out in court against the placing of her son and other Black children in classes for the mentally retarded on the basis of biased I.Q. tests.



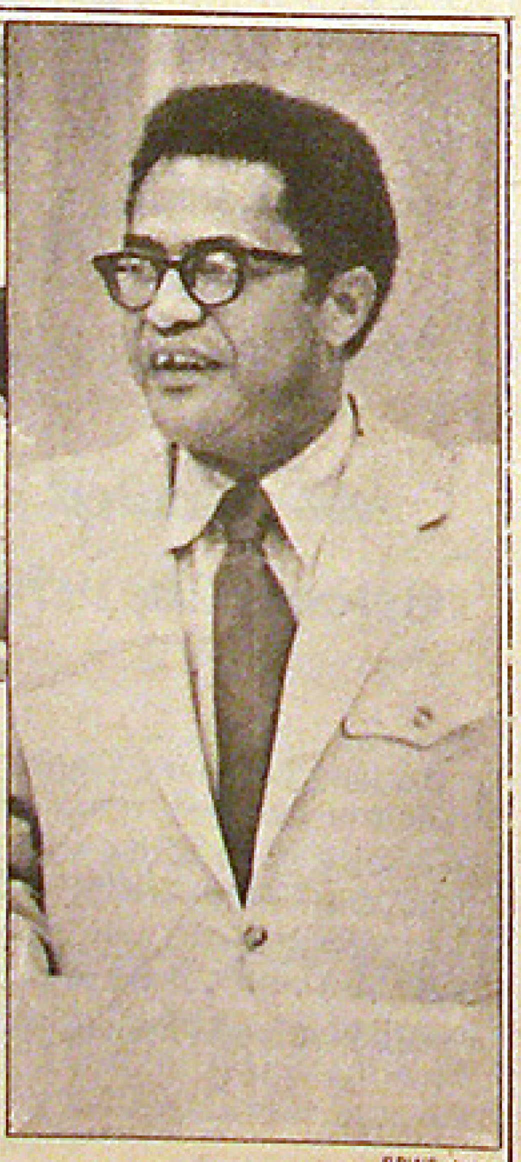
Mrs. Lester, a native of Georgia and the mother of five, testified that when she signed permission for Darryl to be transferred to an "ungraded" class in 1966, she thought he would be getting out of his overcrowded San Francisco classroom and receive special attention.

"I knew he was a slow learner, his reading was slow, but I'd never have signed the permission if I'd known it was for mentally retarded children," Mrs. Lester said. Darryl remained in EMR classes from 1966 to 1971.

"He would have been there in CONTINUED ON PAGE 20







John George Holds Welfare Reform Session

(Oakland, Calif.) - Popular Alameda County Supervisor JOHN GEORGE (right) and his Social Services Advisory Committee held a public hearing last week to discuss President Jimmy Carter's proposed Welfare Reform Bill. A featured speaker was state Director of Benefit Payments MARION WOODS(left), who leveled stiff criticism at Carter's proposals.

BPINS photos

This Week In Black History

Black Civil War Heroine Honored

(New York, N.Y.) - Over 113 years later, Mary Elizabeth Bowser, a Black woman, was finally honored for her heroic duty as a spy for the North during the Civil War. Earlier this month, a tree was dedicated to Mrs. Bowser at West Farms Soldiers Cemetery in Bronx, New York. Organizers of the tribute are hoping to trigger national recognition for Mrs. Bowser, who played a vital role in a Union victory in Richmond, Virginia, in 1864. The well-educated, brave woman, posing as an illiterate servant in the home of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, read a military report on Davis' desk while she dusted his office and transmitted it to the Union Army.

October 26, 1934

At a conference in New York City, representatives of the NAACP and American Fund for Public Service planned a coordinated legal campaign against segregation and discrimination, on October 26, 1934. The vice-dean of Howard University Law School, Charles H. Houston, was named to direct the nationwide campaign.



FRED HAMPTON

October 25, 1972

On October 25, 1972, state's attorney Edward V. Hanrahan and thirteen co-defendants were acquitted in Chicago, Illinois, of charges of conspiring to obstruct justice in the December 4, 1969, slayings of Black Panther Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in a predawn raid carried out by federal, state and local police under the FBI's COINTELPRO program.

G.I. RIGHTS

Article 138: Grievance Procedures Detailed

(Iwakuni, Japan) - A recent issue of *Semper Fi*, a progressive G.I. newsletter published by marines stationed here, details the use of Article 138, a provision of the Uniform Code of Military Justice that gives any member of the armed forces who has been the victim of racial or sex discrimination, undue harassment or an unfair performance rating, the right to file a "request for redress of grievance" against any officer or non-commissioned officer (NCO).

A "request for redress of grievance" is made by the victim to his or her commanding officer. If the commanding officer doesn't take any action to correct what was done, a complaint can be filed under Article 138 against the commanding officer with his superior officer.

The grievance should be written in the form of a letter explaining as specifically as possible the complaint and a suggestion as to what should be done about it. If there are statements from witnesses or other materials that back up the complaint, they should be attached. Copies should be kept of everything. The complaint should be turned in to the victim's commanding officer,

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MARTY DIXON AND JOHNNY McREA

BLACK G.I.s FILE PETITION FOR DISCHARGE UPGRADE—CHARGE RACISM

"We are putting the U.S. military itself on trial and the charge is racism."

(Washington, D.C.) - Black veteran Marty Dixon made this charge at a recent press conference here when he and another Black former G.I., Johnny McRea, explained their petition to U.S. Army Secretary Clifford Alexander demanding that their bad discharges be upgraded to honorable discharges.

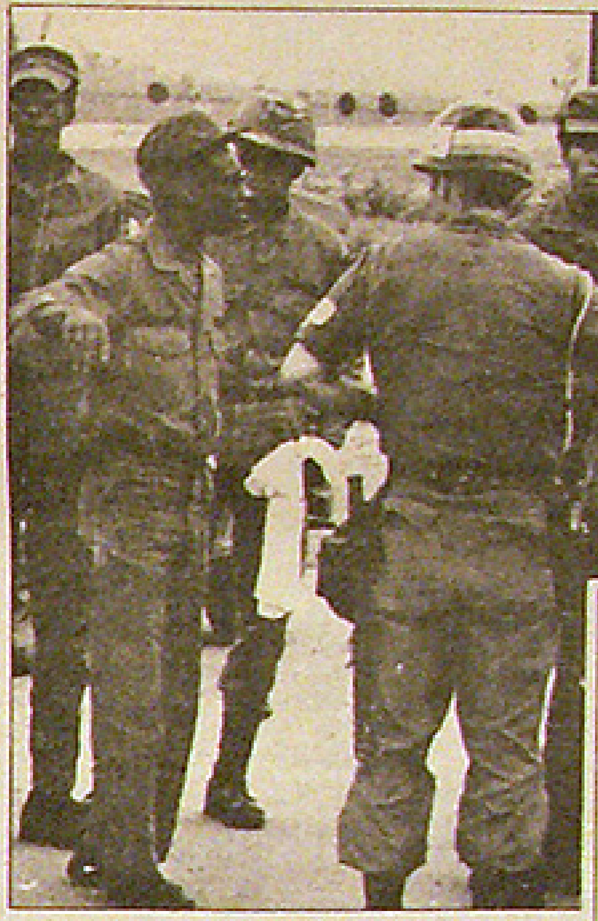
Dixon and McRea received the discharges after being convicted in a military court-martial on false charges stemming from an uprising against racist military practices by G.I.s stationed in South Korea in 1971.

Dixon and McRea, both 25, are now working to expose the racist conditions in the military. Together with their lawyer, William Schaap (editor of the progressive *Military Law Reporter*), Congressman Ron Dellums, the National Conference of Black Lawyers and the Military and Veterans Action Committee, the two participated in the recent press conference describing the incident which led to the discharges and what it has meant to them in the years since.

Marty Dixon told the assembled reporters: "Six years ago to this day I was confined in segregation in the stockade at Ascom, South Korea, to be tried on charges stemming from a riot in the small village of Anchong-ni on the night of July 9, 1971. I was charged as the 'ring leader' of the outbreak of Black G.I.s against segregated conditions on and off base, beatings, and racist taunts. We were charged with destruction of property in segregated off-base G.I. clubs.

"Perhaps," Dixon explained, "had the command listened to the several hundred Black G.I.s who assembled peaceably the previous May 19 (Malcolm X Day) at the command headquarters demanding action on documented grievances, the incident would never have transpired.

"But the military command," Dixon said, "persisted in ignoring or supporting daily violations of its racial policies on and off base, and then when Black G.I.s responded directly to the intolerable conditions, those of us whom the brass had targeted as leaders of the earlier protest were harassed...continuously."





MARTY DIXON (left) and JOHNNY McREA were active in South Korea opposing military racism.

In the court-martial frame-up that followed the uprising, Dixon was sentenced to four years' hard labor at Fort Leavenworth, forfeiture of all pay, reduction to the rank of private, and a dishonorable discharge. McRea got the same, except three years instead of four and a bad conduct discharge instead of dishonorable. Both were released in December, 1972.

Since then, the two have found their problems worse than before. Already facing job discrimination because they were Black, they discovered that many employers refused to hire them because of their bad discharges. Currently, both are employed as security guards — one of the lowest paying jobs — despite ample skills and qualifications for other work.

Both Dixon and McRea said that they had entered the Army hoping for job training so they could help their families, hard pressed by poverty. But McRea said, "I noted the unbalanced

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Ericka Huggins At U.F.W. Benefit

(Berkeley, Calif.) - ERICKA HUGGINS, a leading member of the Black Panther Party and director of the Oakland Community School, was a featured speaker here last Saturday at a Survival and Solidarity Fair sponsored by the United Farm Workers(UFW) Union.

BPINS photos

KEY PROSECUTION WITNESS TRAPPED IN LIES

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

uttered by Gary during her testimony were:

•Identifying Huey as the man who approached her "a month or so" after the August 6 incident and insisting this was the same person that shot Kathleen Smith — yet the prosecution has stipulated that Huey was out of California by August 17 or 18;

•Emphatically stating that she never discussed the shooting incident with a freelance journalist named Jessica Barnes, denying that she received $250 from Barnes, that she told the journalist that the police told her they wanted to "get Huey" and that, "I was told if I testified for the state they would give me money and set me up somewhere else" — yet a tape was played in court with Gary audibly saying all these things. . .and more;

•Claiming that just before the incident occured someone said, "Hi, Lebo," to the man who shot Ms. Smith, and that the person who did the shooting had "black hair, slicked back, like a process or good hair would be" — yet Huey has never been known or been called by the name "Lebo," nor does he have black hair and has never worn his hair in a process.

Adding to the overwhelming sense of a frame-up is the sudden, helpful posture her new-found "friends" in the Oakland Police Department and the Alameda County district attorney's office have taken regarding Gary's past crimes.

Arrested in April, 1977, on a 1975 felony charge of prostitution, a failure to appear in court citation, along with two prior convictions, Gary admitted calling Orloff and telling him of her predicament.

When the case came to court in July of this year, shortly after Huey returned from close to three years of forced political exile, Gary was allowed to plead guilty to a misdemeanor count of disorderly conduct, the two "priors" were dropped and she was placed on one year probation.



RAPHAELLE GARY





BPP Founder and President HUEY P. NEWTON and chief counsel SHELDON OTIS (inset). Otis provided a devastating cross-examination of a key prosecution witness described by Huey as a "pathological liar."

When Gary was later arrested, also in July, 1977, on charges of *receiving stolen goods, she again* contacted Orloff. Consequently, both Gary and a close woman friend were released on their own recognizance. (Even in Gary's profession, neat "tricks" like a $3,000 bail removal don't come to often.)

All in all, it was a magnificent display of legal skills by attorney Sheldon Otis, who alternated the hint of a smile and a steely, accusing glare within a constant stream of sharp, calculated questions and pointed barbs to Gary, a superlative technique which the 32-year-old prostitute ultimately couldn't handle.

So sharp was Otis that on Tuesday he trapped Orloff violating an important court order regarding "coaching" prosecution witnesses, that neither the prosecutor nor Judge J. Robert Friborg realized they had agreed to the previous day.

It was a significant point when Otis suddenly cut off his brilliant cross-examination to tell Judge Friborg that he had caught Orloff and other law enforcement personnel "huddling" with Gary during the lunch recess. During the morning session, Gary had vehemently denied incriminating details of her conversation with Ms. Barnes, and around 11:00 a.m. the court recessed so she could listen to the tape.

Then came the "huddle" with Orloff, and when she resumed the stand at 2:00, Gary's staunch *denials became* "I don't remember's" — a litany of "I can neither deny or affirm" concerning details of her conversation with Barnes.

Orloff, his face beet-red, attempted to stammer out an obviously insincere apology to Judge Friborg, who himself was mystified at the order.

But, Otis, citing page and line of the previous day's transcript, read the clear-cut order aloud in open court, demanding that any further testimony by Gary be stricken. Otis said he informed Orloff of his violation during the "huddle," but the self-righteous prosecutor ignored him.

"Once again Mr. Newton hears the D.A. say, or the government say, 'I'm sorry,' " Otis said.

"The damge is done. I am seeking sanction."

The confrontation ended when Friborg accepted Orloff's apology, modifying the order so the D.A. would have access to the witnesses.

When she first took the stand on Tuesday morning, Gary, wearing a cheap, black three-piece suit without a blouse and an ill-fitting, red-brown wig, presented an elaborate story with Huey as the villian and herself in the starring role — a sorry take-off on the "kindhearted whore with a heart of gold" routine.

Then, under Otis' cross-examination, Gary admitted that "on the night of August 5, 1974 and the morning of August 6, 1974," she was "loaded" on marijuana, nearsighted, and night blind, while standing on the poorly-lit corner of San Paolo and 29th Street.

She first denied telling Ms. Barnes then could "neither deny nor affirm": (1) pressing for money to aid her girlfriend's heroin habit; (2) saying that the police told her they already had enough evidence to "put Newton away"; (3) saying she was sent to Alaska because her nerves were bad; and (4) saying she was promised "no more cases," "money" and "a plane ticket to the Bahamas" if she testified against Huey.

Rather than the "kind-hearted" type, Gary pictured herself as a prostitute for around 10 years — with overtones of homosexual tendencies — having several previous convictions and being a person who never reads the newspapers nor even glances at the headlines.

"She's pathetic," said one spectator during a recess.

(Or, as Orloff said to Gary following one recess, "Take the gum out of your mouth. I can't have *my* witness chewing gum.")

Leading up to the preliminary hearing, both the Alameda County Superior Court and the state court of appeals last weekend denied a defense motion seeking access to key FBI, CIA and other government files linking the federal conspiracy to destroy Huey and the current charges.

Throughout the proceeding, Huey's defense team — consisting in court of attorneys Otis, Fred Hiestand, Dennis Roberts, Paul Harris and Neil Morse — has contended the charges against the BPP leader are part of a larger war against the Black Panther Party.

Just before the preliminary hearing began, the site was moved from the 72-seat courtroom, Department 6, to a 50-seat courtroom, Department 4. The unexplained move denied several dozen BPP supporters a chance to attend the hearing.

Prior and following Gary's lies on the stand, Preston Callins, the so-called tailor who alleged that Huey beat him up on August 16, 1974, testified that he remembered nothing of the incident. At the time of this writing, Callins' testimony was continuing.

The hearing is expected to last a little over one week at the Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court, Department 4, fourth floor, beginning at 9:00 a.m.□

BEATING OF BLACK MAN

Charges Filed Against Four Ex-Oakland Cops

(Oakland, Calif.) - Criminal charges were lodged last week against four former Oakland police officers fired last month for brutally beating a Black man.

The Alameda County district attorney's office filed complaints against Stanley Lowe, 25, Ted Gully, 30, Jack Landeros, 29, and Melvin Perreira, 32, under a new state penal code section aimed specifically at peace officers accused of brutality.

Lowe, who surrendered at the city jail after the complaint was issued, was released on his own recognizance. He is charged with a felony assault. The other three ex-policemen face misdemeanor assault charges. Lowe could spend up to three years in state prison if found guilty and the others $500 fines, a year in county jail or both.

Stanley Hendrix was viciously beaten with a flashlight by Gully and Landeros on July 18 after the two ex-cops chased and cornered the Black man for alleged traffic warrants. The incident occurred in the 400 block of Orange Street off of Lake Merritt. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, October 1, 1977.)

BEATEN TO GROUND

After Hendrix was beaten to the ground and handcuffed, Perreira and Lowe arrived on the scene. Eyewitnesses testified to seeing all four officers beat Hendrix and said that Lowe, in particular, kicked the Black man in the face while he was pinned on the ground.

Hendrix was beaten so badly that he was taken to the hospital. While in the hospital, he was treated for cuts and lacerations and later transferred to Santa Rita County Jail due to the alleged traffic warrants.

The witnesses who saw the incident reported it to the Internal Affairs Division of the Oakland Police Department. When first questioned about the incident, all four of the ex-policemen lied, but later admitted their misconduct. City Manager Cecil Riley fired them on September 21 for the "use of unnecessary force" and "untruthfulness."

Attorneys for the four men maintain that their clients "did nothing out of the ordinary" in beating Hendrix. □

ATTACKS POLICE COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

O.C.C.U.R. COMMITTEE DEMANDS POLICE REVIEW COMMISSION

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Law and Justice Committee of the Oakland Citizens Committee for Urban Renewal (OCCUR) last week called on the OCCUR Board of Directors to formulate a proposal establishing a police review commission for the city of Oakland.

The motion to create a police review commission came at the close of a two-hour community meeting on rising brutality among officers of the Oakland Police Department (OPD).

In order for an independent police review commission to be created, the city charter would have to be amended, calling for a special election.

Held at Lincoln Elementary School in downtown Oakland, the Wednesday, October 19, OCCUR — OCCUR is the city's official citizens' participation group — committee meeting also focused on the inadequate methods whereby citizens may file complaints against police officers. The Law and Justice Committee recommended that the OCCUR Board formulate a proposal for improving the procedures of filing citizen complaints with the Internal Affairs Division of the OPD.

Macklin Martin, chairperson of the Law and Justice Committee, explained that a citizen who wishes to file a complaint against a police officer between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. weekdays may do so with the Internal Affairs Division. Four copies are made of such a complaint.



White police strongarm Black woman outside of East Oakland supermarket and (right) attorney ED ROYBAL addresse OCCUR's Law and Justice Committee, which has called for a police review commission in Oakland.

After 4:30 p.m., however, the procedure changes since less police personnel are on duty. Martin said that the watch commander of the patrol division on duty assumes almost absolute power over what is done with a complaint after 4:30 p.m.

Denouncing the racist and brutal treatment Black and other minority people receive at the hands of Oakland police officers,

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Justice Dept. Indicts Racist Houston Cops In Brutality Case

(Houston, Tex.) - Due to the angry demands of the Chicano community here, the Department of Justice has brought charges against four former Houston policemen who murdered a young Chicano man last May 6 by throwing him into a secluded bayou after viciously beating him.

Two of the officers responsible for Jose Campos Torres' murder, Stephen Orlando and Terry Denson, were recently found guilty of a misdemeanor and negligent homicide in a case stemming from the killing.



Mass rally against six Houston cops who were responsible for the murder of Jose Campos Torres. The cops were convicted of a misdemeanor and then given suspended sentences.

Houston's Chicano community, however, was particularly infuriated by the fact that both officers received suspended or "probated" sentences, meaning that they will serve no time in jail or prison.

Calling the so-called punishment "inadequate," Texas Attorney General John Hill, Governor Dolph Briscoe and Houston Mayor Fred Hofheinz called for a federal inquiry. Each has been under intense pressure from Mexican-American leaders and organizations.

Federal indictments were returned against Orlando and Denson and fellow officers Lewis Kinney and Joseph Janish. If they

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WILSON RILES CASTS DECIDING VOTE

NEW U.C. ADMISSIONS POLICY TO BAR MINORITIES

(San Francisco, Calif.) - With Black California Superintendent of Schools Wilson Riles ironically casting the deciding vote, University of California (U.C.) regents last week adopted a stricter admissions policy which will seriously reduce the number of Black and other minority students among entering freshmen, beginning in 1979.

The new policy, proposed by U.C.'s Academic Assembly, was labeled by NAACP West Coast Regional Director Virginia Canson as "the faculty response to the Bakke suit."

Ms. Canson termed the new admission standards "the next phase in the dismantling of affirmative action."

Despite statistics which revealed that this new policy would have omitted 8.8 per cent of the Black students in the 1976 entering class, 6.7 per cent of the Chicanos and 9.5 per cent of those classifying themselves as Latinos, Wilson claimed that he questioned "whether this (the new standards) will affect minorities in any way whatsoever."

Regent Yori Wada, the first *Asian woman on the Board*, countered that "minority and low-income children in California haven't been given the same support services as others and to line them up at the same starting line doesn't make for a fair race."

Currently, all students applying for admissions must take the culturally-biased Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT). However, the test scores are used only to determine the eligibility of students whose high school grade point average was 3.0 (B) and 3.1 (slightly better than a B). Students with a 3.1 or better grade point average are admitted on grades alone.



New admissions standards adopted last week by the University of California will reduce the number of minority students among entering freshmen.

Now SAT scores, which have been proven to be of no use in determining a student's academic success, will be considered regardless of a student's grade point average.

California Governor Jerry Brown pointed out that there was little data to support the new standards.

Allen Parducci, chairman of the faculty board of admissions, stated, "Our hope was you would have faith in the faculty's work."

Brown snapped back, "I don't. I hope we are going to operate on rationality and facts."

"While it only affects two per cent of the Whites," said regent Wilma Martinez, "it affects a much higher percentage of Latinos."

Regent Vern Orr, one of the many conservatives appointed by right-wing former Governor Ronald Reagan, said the number of students admitted through special admissions should be increased from four to five per cent. The majority of the regents favored Orr's plan, whose main purpose is supposedly to appease a host of minority organizations angered by the adoption of the new standards.

Special admissions and affirmative action in general is currently under attack right now in the Bakke case, in which arguments were heard before the U.S. Supreme Court on October 12.

In the case, a 35-year-old White engineer, Alan Bakke, is claiming that he is a victim of "reverse discrimination" after failing to gain admission to U.C. Davis Medical School.

Bakke claimed that he was "better qualified" than 16 minority students admitted under a special admissions program.

Many observers point out that U.C., by refusing to admit past practices of using an admissions policy that is both racist and preferential, is presenting an extremely weak case before the Supreme Court and is knowingly sacrificing the special program for disadvantaged students.□

Justice Dept. Indicts Racist Houston Cops In Brutality Case

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are convicted, the four former Houston cops could face life imprisonment.

Named as an unindicted co-conspirator was Glenn Brinkmeyer. A sixth officer at the scene of Torres' death, Carless Elliot, was not charged since he exposed the incident by reporting it to the Houston Police Department's Internal Affairs Division.

In order for the prosecution to gain a conviction, it had to prove that the five officers had *intent* to murder Torres. But despite overwhelming evidence that the cops willfully and intentionally killed the young Chicano man, an all-White Huntsville, Texas, jury did not return a murder conviction.

It ws brought out in court, through the testimony of Elliott and others, that Torres was intoxicated, badly beaten and wearing combat boots and heavy clothing when he was thrown into Houston's Buffalo Bayou.

The prosecution stressed, reports the *Houston Chronicle*, that the police officers watched Torres as he sank lower and lower into the water and did not attempt to rescue him because they were afraid of what their fellow officers would "think" — not because they believed he was swimming to safety, as the defense alleged.

Another crucial factor in the outcome of the trial was its location — Huntsville, which is called the law enforcement capital of Texas. Huntsville is the headquarters of the Texas Department of Corrections and of Sam Houston University, with a criminal justice school that trains many of the state's policemen.

Of the 12 jurors picked, all were White. One currently works as a prison guard, another is a former guard whose father is an officer in the Texas Department of Public Safety. The brother-in-law of a third juror was a campus police officer at Sam Houston, and a fourth juror was a civilian mechanic for the Huntsville Police Department.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Kent State Protester Unseated

(Barberton, Ohio) - Albert Canfora, whose son Alan was one of the nine Kent State University students wounded by Ohio National Guardsmen in an anti-war demonstration on May 4, 1970, was recalled from the city council. here last week. Immediately after all six members of the Canfora family were among the first protesters to be arrested last July 12 for refusing to leave the proposed site of a gymnasium annex on the spot where four Kent State students were killed seven years ago, petitions were circulated against Canfora which led to his recall last week.

Food Stamp Compensation

(Sacramento, Calif.) - A federal judge here has ordered the U.S. Department of Agriculture to compensate persons whose emergency food stamps were denied or delayed by illegal qualification procedures. The California ruling, which set aside the "burdensome" qualification procedures, also applied to Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island. Some 240,000 Californians and up to three million persons nationally could be entitled to the compensation.

Black Mayor Fights Recall

(Albany, Calif.)- This city's Black mayor has denounced a racist a move to oust her in a November 15 recall election. The local Recall Committee is seeking to remove Mayor Joyce Jackson, who has three years remaining of a four-year term, for having an "anti-business" and "anti-police" administration.

Miners Released

(Stearns, Ky.) - Seventy-eight miners arrested after being brutally beaten in a bloody picket line confrontation with state police were released on their own recognizance (O.R.) by a circuit court judge last week. Declaring, "Gentlemen, I'm a mountain man..." Judge Phil Wicker, with tears in his eyes, told the miners he would require no cash bonds to spare them financial hardship. The miners charge that Blue Diamond Coal Company, which obtained a court order limiting the strikers to six pickets, is trying to bring in scabs.

Oakland Black Man Unjustly Imprisoned, Seeks Appeal

(Oakland, Calif.) - A young Black Oakland man, Tenola Gamble, is seeking support for an appeal of his false conviction on burglary charges in an obvious miscarriage of justice.

Tenola Gamble is in San Quentin now, sentenced for armed robbery even though his brother has confessed to the crime.

On the night of February 16, 1977, two men burglarized the home of a deputy sheriff of Alameda County, who happened to be at home. Circumstantial evidence led police to suspect Tenola, and his picture was included in a photo lineup. The sheriff selected his picture, not surprisingly, since he resembles his brother.

Eric Jones is Tenola's half brother. He has a long burglary record and is in jail now on several counts. When he heard of Tenola's arrest, he confessed to this crime. At the trial the district attorney discredited Eric's taped confession by concentrating on minor discrepancies in his story.

Several people, including the mother of both men, testified that Eric told them he had committed the robbery. Another person testified that Tenola was in Monterey the night of the crime. Nevertheless, the jury accepted the D.A.'s version.

Tenola was tried together with Clasten Vaughn, who was arrested as the other man on the basis of physical evidence. The best witness was thus prevented from testifying to Tenola's innocence, since such testimony would have incriminated himself. Thus, Tenola's attorney contends the trial was improper.

At the hearing for sentencing, Clasten Vaughn did, in fact, testify to Tenola's innocence. In spite of this new evidence the judge denied the motion for a new trial and passed sentence.

Gamble's supporters will be holding a benefit this Saturday, October 29, at the home of William and Jan Riggan, 2740 Hillegass in Berkeley at 8:00 p.m. Doron Weinberg, attorney in the case, will talk about "Justice in the Justice System: Racism and Inhumanity" and popular folk-singer Malvina Reynolds will be on hand to autograph copies of her new record, "The Judge Said." For information, call 843-4823.□

K.K.K. LEADER IGNITES DISRUPTIONS THROUGHOUT CALIFORNIA

KU KLUX KLAN PLANS VIGILANTE BORDER PATROL



Mexican immigrant crosses Rio Grande River into U.S. The Ku Klux Klan recently announced plans to establish a vigilante border patrol from Texas to California.



(San Diego, Calif.)- Ku Klux Klan leader David Duke announced last week that up to 1,000 armed Klansmen will begin patrolling the Mexican-American border to block the entry of undocumented workers, Jews and non-Whites — with or without the approval of federal or state authorities.

Duke's announcement has caused an immediate uproar from a number of Mexican-American organizations who have called on the federal government to take steps to stop the Klan from enacting their vigilante action.

However, federal authorities stated last week that "no attempt" would be made to keep the KKK from carrying out their armed patrols — using the excuse that there are not that many Klan members to warrant any response from federal police.

At a recent press conference in Los Angeles, Manuel Lopez of the Mexican-American Political Association warned that, due to strained U.S.-Mexican relations, "The last thing we need is racist instigators along a sensitive border at a sensitive time in history."

Lopez warned that the Klan could easily provoke an explosive international incident. Coupled with this, said Lopez, is the fact that militant Chicanos may step out to forcefully interfere with the KKK's vigilante action.

The Chicano leader pointed out that a telegram was sent to President Carter last week emphasizing that "only with swift action from your personal authority can this anticipated violence be avoided."

Duke, national spokesman for the New Orleans-based Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, was in California last week to announce the Klan's vigilante plan. His presence provoked disruptions in San Diego, Los Angeles, Sacramento and Berkeley.

In Sacramento, protesters chanting "Death To The Klan" ripped a hotel door off by the hinges in an attempt to halt a press conference. Duke had come to the California capital to talk to California Governor Jerry Brown, but Brown refused to talk to him.

Duke was able to meet with INS official James O'Keefe and was given a tour of the Port of Entry at San Ysidro. Although O'Keefe claimed that the meeting with Duke was "routine," Duke stated in a press conference the INS and the border patrol "are fully cooperating with the Klan."□

New Federal Water Rules To Aid Small Farmers

(Washington, D.C.) - The Interior Department has announced a strong set of regulations designed to return vast expanses of Western farmland to family farmers. The proposed rules would require corporations and absentee landowners to sell more than half a million acres in 17 states to small farmers.

The announcement is a remarkable victory for the California-based organization National Land for People (NLP).

The new regulations provide stricter enforcement of the Reclamations Law in the Westlands Water District, an 894-square mile area midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles. The law was created by the 1902 National Reclamation Act and has four basic provisions:

- Each owner may receive only 160 acres worth of land from federal irrigation projects;



New federal regulations will help small farmers.

- The owner must live on the land or in the "neighborhood";
- The owner may receive federal water to irrigate his excess land (over 160 acres) if he agrees to sell the excess in parcels of 160 acres or less; and
- The "excess" land must be sold at pre-irrigation prices.

The new Interior Department regulations are the direct result of an NLP lawsuit filed in 1976. NLP had petitioned the Bureau of Reclamation to formulate rules and regulations governing excess land sales because the only rules were contained in an internal booklet not generally known to or available to the public. The Bureau denied the petition so NLP went to court.

In August, 1976, the district court for the District of Columbia ordered the Bureau to initiate rulemaking proceedings and enjoined the Bureau from approving any excess land sales in the

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White policemen continue to step up harassment of the Black community.



BPINS photo

10 YEARS AFTER URBAN REBELLIONS

RACISM RISES AMONG BIG CITY WHITE COPS

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A Latino newly promoted to the rank of sergeant in the San Francisco Police Department returned to his car after work and found a dead skunk on the seat. *At a precinct station across town,* a photograph of a group of monkeys was posted with the caption: "Minority Sergeants Swear In, 1977."

Chicago police officer A.A. Majerczyk told the board of education there last August that he and many other White police "can be expected to get blue flu when called to protect school buses...We will not be used to destroy our schools."

Majerczyk's comments prompted a Black police officers' association to demand he be fired for refusing to protect Black children bused into White school districts.

Less than one-fourth of the Black police officers in Washington, D.C. — whose police force is nearly 42 per cent Black — feel they have a good or excellent *relationship with White officers.* Less than one-third trust their White supervisors, and over 80 per cent believe they are discriminated against in job assignments and promotions, according to a Howard University survey completed last year, *Pacific News Service* reports.

Ten years after the U.S. Riot Commission's famous report on ghetto uprisings pinpointed racial antagonism among primarily White police and minority communities as a major and explosive source of disorder and urged police to recruit and promote more non-White members, racial strife continues to plague the police departments of many of the nation's big cities.

And the very solution proposed — more minority recruitment — has worsened the problem.

"I think we have made a lot of progress in trying to recruit minorities," says Dr. Richard Staufenberger of the privately funded Police Foundation in Washington, pointing to the fact that the percentage of non-White officers in U.S. cities has more than doubled in the past decade.

"But racial tensions in police departments are probably higher now because White officers perceive this minority recruitment as reverse discrimination.

"The issue has changed," Dr. Staufenberger notes. "In 1968, minorities were demanding jobs

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O.C.C.U.R. Demands Police Review Commission

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Martin said, 'the far right is well organized. The one policeman in Oakland who has a swatiska on his belt is reason enough for me to come out here tonight."

John Keilch, past chairperson of the Law and Justice Committee, explained that in 1973 there were 44 citizen complaints filed against the OPD; 29 in 1974; and 33 in 1975. He questioned the accuracy of these figures, which he said were very low. The numbers were provided to the Committee by OPD Chief George Hart.

The Lakeside Park incident of August 28 was also discussed at the meeting. In a blatant whitewash earlier this month, two Oakland cops were cleared of any wrongdoing in the incident, during which a White officer unjustly drew his gun on the predominantly Black crowd who witnessed the brutalization of two Black men. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, October 8, 1977.)

Attorney Larry Ward, defense counsel for one of the two men, blasted the OPD for questioning his client about the conduct of the policemen in Lakeside Park without contacting Ward.

The Black attorney, charging that his client's Constitutional rights had been violated, said, "I think there's something underhanded when the police don't go to the attorney [about questioning a client]."

Leon Rountree, a local Black attorney who was an eyewitness to the Lakeside Park incident and who filed the initial complaint against the two policemen, emphasized at the OCCUR meeting the need for a citizens' police review commission.

Chicano activist Ed Roybal, attorney for the family of Jose Barlow-Benavidez, the young Chicano murdered by Oakland cop Michael Cogley last year, also addressed the meeting. He pointed out that despite the testimony of some 17 people, Cogley never has been charged in the slaying of Barlow-Benavidez. □

BEHIND THE WALLS

Isolation Unit

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Supreme court last week agreed to review the state of Arkansas' appeal of a lower court decision that prison inmates may not be disciplined by confinement for more than 30 days in punitive segregation without recreation and other benefits received by the general prison population. In Arkansas, prisoners are placed in "isolation" with one or two others in extremely small cells, reports *UPI*. While there, prisoners are checked every 14 days. Many prisoners spend months in punitive segregation under these conditions. U.S. Circuit Court Judge Smith Henley ruled confinement of an inmate for more than a month is "cruel and unusual punishment," which is barred by the U.S. Constitution.

Attica Programs Cut

(Attica, N.Y.) - Several evening courses in the inmate educational program here were cut off recently, allegedly for security reasons. An editorial in the prison's inmate newsletter, *Attica Rebirth*, heavily criticized the Attica administration for stopping the program, which had the overwhelming support of inmates. Cut were such vital courses as adult basic education, English as a second language and preparation for a high school equivalency test. Over 140 inmates who were participating in the program voluntarily were effected by the unnecessary cuts.

Assata Shakur Trial

(New York, N.Y.) - Black political activist Assata Shakur is facing false murder charges once again in a case stemming from a 1973 incident in a Brooklyn social club. Defense workers insist that in this case and in prior trials, federal and local law enforcement agencies have acted illegally in their prosecution of Ms. Shakur. Ms. Shakur's attorney, William Kunstler, commented, "We're going to ask for an evidentiary hearing on FBI fabrication in the case." He noted there was "hard evidence" of government misconduct. In the Church Committee report, Kunstler pointed out, "FBI employees admitted they were supposed to 'pile charge upon charge' " on members of the Black Liberation Army (BLA), of which police claim Ms. Shakur was a leader.

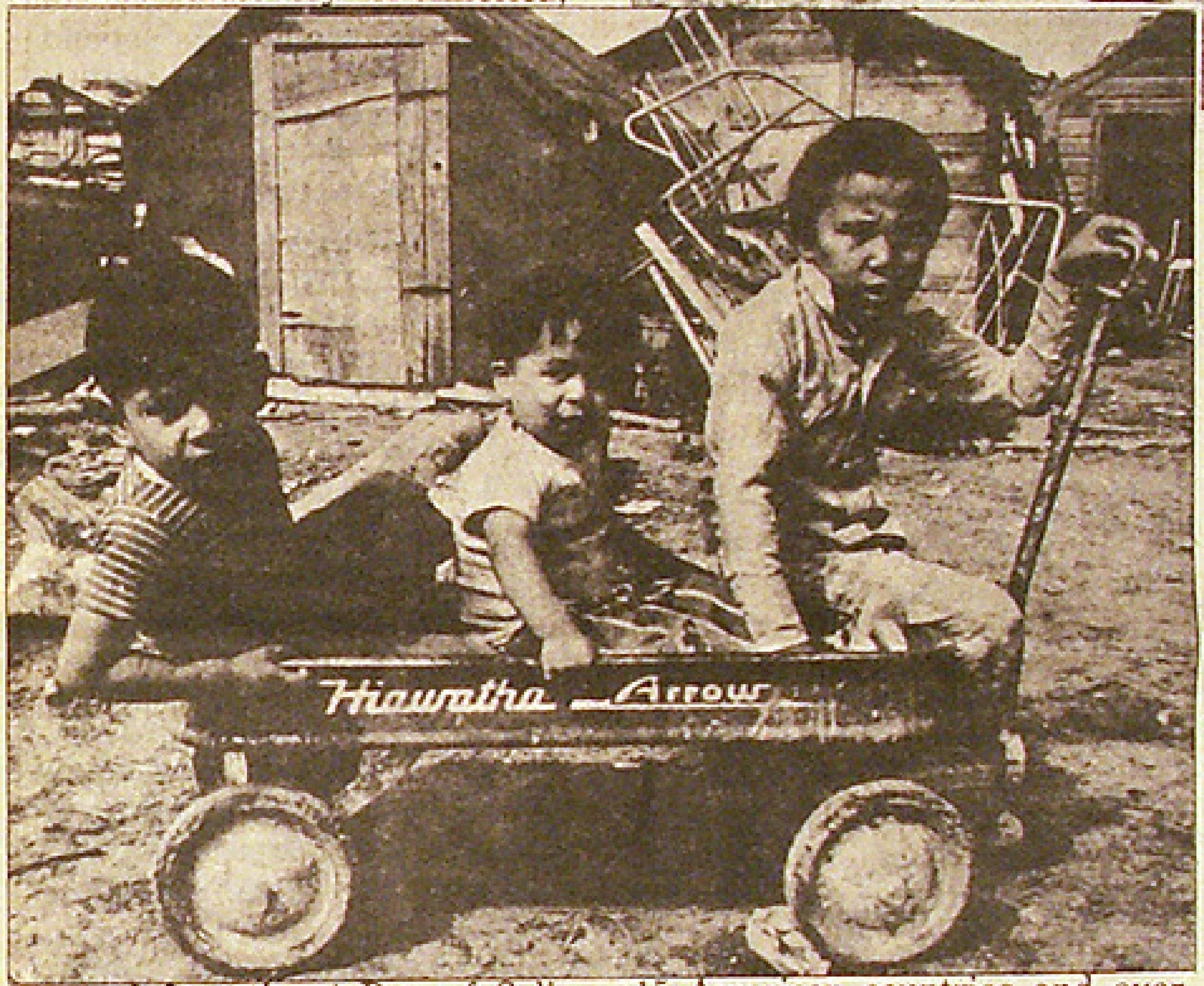
OCTOBER 12 DAY OF SOLIDARITY

U.N. CONFERENCE CALLS FOR ACTION AGAINST GENOCIDE OF INDIAN PEOPLE

(Geneva, Switzerland)- The first United Nations (U.N.) International Non-Government (NGO) Conference on Discrimination Against Indigenous Populations in the Americas recently held in Geneva, Switzerland, concluded with a call for world action to combat the colonial and genocidal policies directed against American Indians.

In its recommendations for a program of action, the four-day conference unanimously called for yearly observance of "October 12 [Columbus Day], the day of the so-called 'discovery' of America,





Native American children and their families suffer from oppression and genocide.

as an International Day of Solidarity with the Indigenous People of the Americas."

Over 250 delegates attended the conference, representing 60 Indian nations and peoples from 15 American countries and over 50 organizations from various countries, the *Guardian* reports.

The Indian delegations came from Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemála, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, the U.S. and Venezuela. Some governments prevented delegates from attending.

Testifying before the plenary session, American Indian Movement (AIM) activist Russell Means said: "*We are people who live in the belly of the monster, the monster being the United States of America... I come not to turn the other cheek....*

"The President of the U.S. — to show you what a racist he is — talks about human rights while my people are suffering genocide, not only in the U.S. but in the entire hemisphere — planned genocide by the government.

"Someone once said, " Means

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S F. STATE TO HOLD MEDIA CONFERENCE

Technicians Strike National Black Network

(New York, N.Y.) - Members of the National Association of Broadcast Electricians and Technicians (NABET) struck the National Black Network (NBN) here last week over management's refusal to agree to a contract whereby NBN newscasters would be represented by the broadcasting union.

Meanwhile, the United Black Students in the Media (UBSM) at San Francisco State University announced plans for their second annual communications conference to be held on Saturday, November 5, at Laney College in Oakland.

The first Black-owned and Black controlled radio network in the U.S., NBN has been negotiating with NABET for an unprecedented contract covering on-air performers. The American Federation of Television and Radio Announcers (AFTRA) usually represents on-air broadcasters.

Also at dispute between NBN and NABET is the termination clause, standard in the radio industry throughout the country. NABET is opposed to the termination clause.

Despite the strike, the network's regular 18-hour-a-day schedule, including news, sports and feature programs, has continued to be broadcast to its 82 affiliates nationwide.

Entitled "Communications for the Community II: The Alternative Way," the communications conference is geared at developing dynamic, viable, diverse alternatives to the presently established homogeneous broadcast communications system. The conference will be held in the Laney College Theatre, 10th and Fallon Streets, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Many notable guests will participate in a variety of panel discussions and workshops, dealing with such topics as the distribution of communications products and the development of alternative media; researching the effects of communications and how to create your own alternative communications job.

For more information about the conference, contact Patricia Duncan at (415) 236-2360.□

Alioto Linked To South Korean Bribery Scandal

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Watergate scandal prosecutor Leon Jaworski, spearheading a Congressional probe which began last week, lashed out at the puppet South Korean regime for trying "to buy off American congressmen."

However, amid the House Ethics Committee's "far-reaching" investigation and the establishment press's flogging of Tongsun Park — who has been branded with a 36-count felony indictment by a federal grand jury — a much more realistic scenario has recently been unraveled exposing former San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto as a leading culprit.

Alioto has been linked to a series of shady business deals involving middleman Park, the California rice industry, a New Jersey rice brokerage, a shipping agent called St. John and a shipping line operated by Alioto's son John that has been involved in government-financed rice shipments by South Korea.



TONGSUN PARK and JOSEPH ALIOTO.

Rice shipments under the Food for Peace program have been loosely regulated and supervised by the Agriculture Department and the U.N. Agency for International Development (AID) to invite middlemen and entrepreneurs to take advantage of the program to make heavy windfall profits.

In the second day of hearings last week, a former chief of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) told House investigators that he conspired with Park and former Representative Richard Hanna of California in a plot to pay off congressmen.

Within a year, General Kim Hyung Wook said, Park boasted of giving out thousands of dollars. Wook and other witnesses told of plans for financing the scheme with millions of dollars that South

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"Our Country Has Many Noble Black Men"

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dramatic and effective impact by going to Soweto.

What we must ultimately realize is that all those trips in which we try to sell unsellable policies are an exercise in futility unless the backing of Black people has been obtained.

Our isolation will continue unabated until the world is convinced that Black and White South Africans are on the brink of a new dawn of brotherhood and are seriously engaged in the formulation of a new and dynamic political dispensation.

We must come to accept that we are a house tragically divided at a time when divisions of this nature are a luxury we cannot afford in the dangerous world we live in. No one can afford not to be distressed when we see on the one side White South Africans regarding Ambassador Andrew Young as an enemy, and on the other side Black South Africans welcoming him as a friend.

How can one take comfort in seeing White South Africans angry and disgusted at attacks on South Africa at the United Nations, while the Blacks of the same country rejoice at the event?

One of the greatest cries in South Africa today is directed at overseas nations, calling on them to help generate a new economic life in South Africa, to enable the country to afford its social commitments to the majority of its peoples. How can one not be distressed that this cry has become meaningless to Black people, who watched as Whites enjoyed an unprecedented economic boom, building luxurious houses with swimming pools, while Black people were wallowing in extreme poverty and children were dying in the hundreds from malnutrition, and the dreaded kwashiorkor [a nutritional disease of infants and children]?

What confidence have you generated in my people with regard to the free enterprise system, when that system stands for White privilege and Black denigration?

These, and more, are the types of questions urban Blacks are preoccupied with. We are now told that we must develop patriotism. But how can one develop a patriotic Black population in a country that denies Blacks even the God-given right of owning their own properties in urban areas?

I mean, places they can call their own — the kind of thing that makes a man feel he has a stake in his country, and the kind of



The struggle against apartheid will continue despite the new wave of repression in South Africa.

thing that has inspired men throughout history to take up arms and defend with their lives what is legitimately theirs.

Black people around our urban areas have nothing they can call theirs, and they have nothing to defend with their lives. What type of patriotism are we speaking about?

South Africans speak very fondly about how they died for their country defending the highest principles of democracy in World War II. What they never tell you is that fighting along with them were hundreds of Blacks who laid down their lives to eradicate — once and for all — Hitler's brand of racism.

I myself had two uncles who never returned. They had paid the supreme price in destroying racism once and for all, and their sacrifices could have been in vain because I, their nephew, became the victim of a new brand of racism. What kind of patriotism are people asking of us?

Let me hasten to assure you that our people love South Africa. The last thing they would like to see is this beautiful country which the Almighty has given us, with the resources to help us provide for the happiness of all its peoples, torn down by strife and confrontation.

This is why we developed patience over the years, with the hope that people will realize the folly of their ways. In the face of extreme indignity, we could still afford to smile and extend our hand of friendship, which has been rejected.

History will one day record that the human endurance displayed by Blacks in South Africa was unprecedented. But the good will that led the late General Smuts to conclude that we have the patience of a donkey is unfortunately beginning to be filtered away.

Yet I still have faith that we have not reached the point of no return. I am optimistic, and convinced that we can still turn frustration into hope. We can still douse the flames of anger and bitterness that raged through Soweto and other parts of South Africa, and replace them with genuine brotherhood and understanding.

It is never too late to do the right thing. It is never too late to transform the might of South Africa into the might of justice and dignity for all. It is never too late to build a South Africa where people of all races can live together in mutual respect. Respect and tolerance.

We have the power and the resources to transform this unjust and racist society into a just and nonracist one. There is no short cut to achieving this. It is not going to be easy. It is not going to be easy to dismantle 300 years of White domination and replace it with South African domination. A domination that will know no color.

We will not have begun doing this if we are still occupied with the exercise of identifying those things that divide us, instead of emphasizing those things that unite us.

I keep hearing people hammering away at the cultural differences that exist between Black and White, and I want to ask you what cultural differences you have detected in me that make me distinctly different from you, and that merit me to be caged in the ghettos of South Africa.

People who keep on repeating these things are merely compounding our problems, and eventually they will have to stand the harsh judgment of history. Eventually they will have to face the tragic accusing finger as the men who let down South Africa in its hour of need.

Finally, I will not lie to you that I have answers to South Africa's problems, because I do not. But what I do know is that if we together can sit around that conference table, we will find the answers to the problems facing our nation today.

Together we built South Africa to what it is today, and together we have the moral responsibility to insure that it remains intact, with the possibility of making this an even greater nation. □

U.N. Indian Conference Calls For Action

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

concluded, "that you can tell the power of a country by the oppression its people will tolerate. No longer are we going to tolerate the monster."

After hearing the Indians' reports and examining documents on cultural aggression and forced sterilization, the conference's Social-Cultural Commission concluded that the American Indians must be guaranteed their right to live on the basis of their own culture, values and ideals. The committee called upon all NGO's to give all possible financial and moral support to the American Indians' defense of their culture.



The U.N. is demanding that the rights of Indian people be respected.

The Commission recommended that "the right of all indigenous natives and peoples to return and control their land, suitable to live an economically viable existence in accordance with their own customs and traditions, be respected."

The convention recommended that the U.N. Special Committee on Decolonization hold hearings on all issues affecting the American Indian. □

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Rebuilding"

As we continue with the chapter "Rebuilding" from Revolutionary Suicide, *Black Panther Party Founder and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton explains the fiasco of the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention in Washington, D.C., and the incorrect thinking of the left which it exposed.*

As I talked, it seemed to me that the people were not really listening or even interested in what I had to say. Almost every sentence was greeted with loud applause, but the audience was more concerned with phrasemongering than with ideological development.

I am not a good public speaker — I tend to lecture and teach in a rather dull fashion — but the people were not responding to my ideas, only to an image, and although I was very excited by all the energy and enthusiasm I saw there, I was also disturbed by the lack of serious analytical thought.

After Philadelphia, we tried to organize rallies across the country in preparation for the Washington convention. We had been counting on Kathleen Cleaver's return to organize these rallies in support of Bobby and Ericka, since we knew that Kathleen could draw in people, speak effectively, and give us the boost we needed. Then, for reasons unfathomable to us at the time, Eldridge changed his mind and refused to let her come.

This was a real setback. We had announced that Kathleen would be at the convention, but when Eldridge would not allow that, I tried to change the direction of the Washington meeting. In an important way, the convention marked a turning point in the Party's development. Instead of focusing on a new Constitution, we concentrated on plans for building community-organizing programs.

I sent out a directive to all chapters and branches telling them to come prepared to set up displays explaining community programs and to urge people to sign up for them. Then, when the comrades returned home, they would have a list of names of committed people who could be organized.

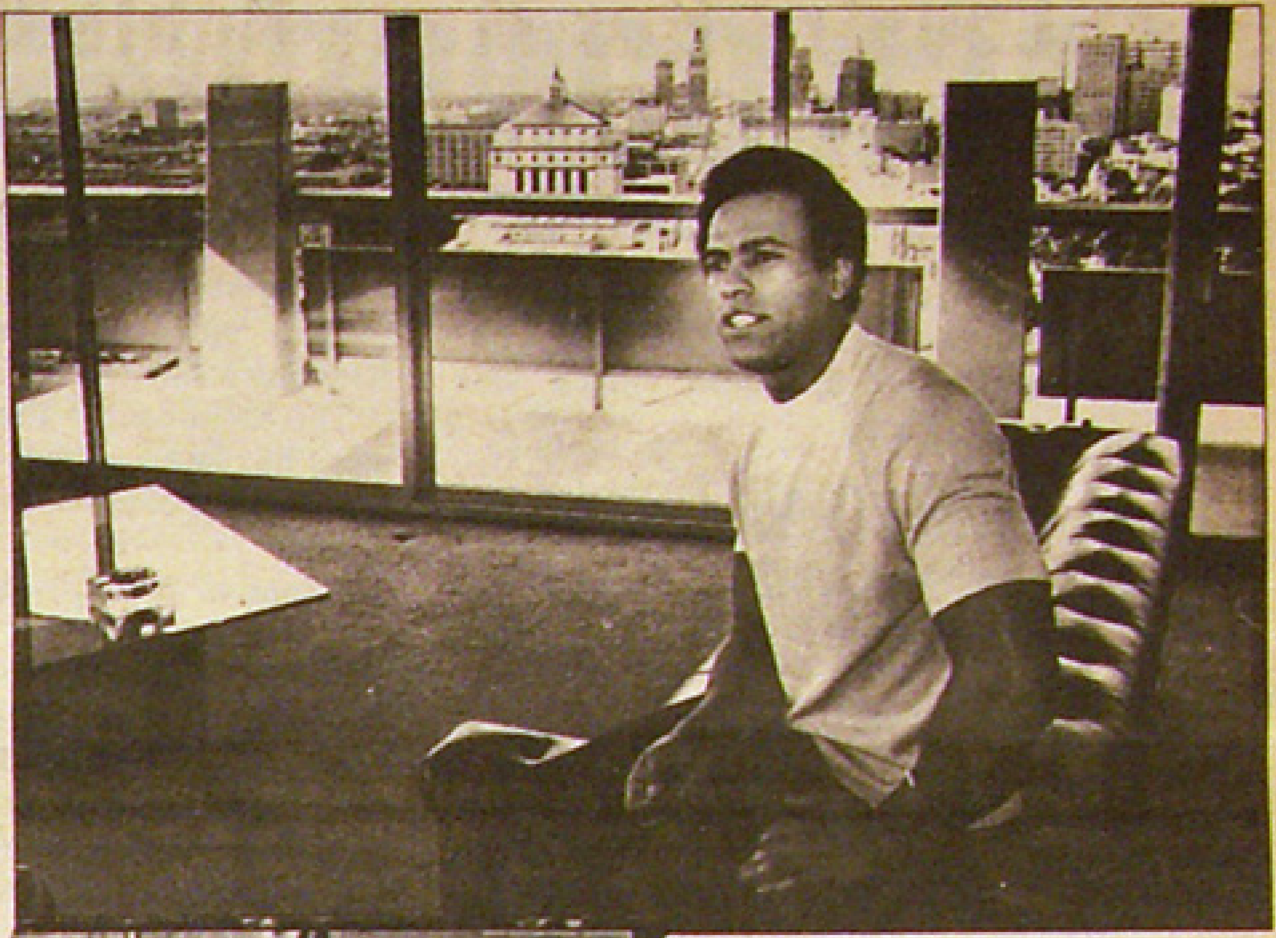
For me, the theme of the convention in Washington was not a new Constitution but organization for survival, and from that time on, we began to refer to the Party community programs as survival programs. The whole idea of community programs had been developed by Bobby Seale while I was in prison, and his brilliant organizing methods had helped to establish them.

The Breakfast for Children program was set up first. Other programs — clothing distribution centers, liberation schools, housing, prison projects, and medical centers — soon followed. We called them "survival programs pending revolution," since we needed long-term programs and a disciplined organization to carry them out. They were designed to help the people survive until their consciousness is raised, which is only the first step in the revolution to produce a new America.

I frequently use the metaphor of the raft to describe the survival programs. A raft put into service during a disaster is not meant to change conditions but to help one get through a difficult time. During a flood the raft is a life-saving device, but it is only a means of getting to higher and safer ground. So, too, with survival programs, which are emergency services. In themselves they do not change social conditions, but they are life-saving vehicles until conditions change.

The Washington convention could have been a great leap forward, but nothing worked out well. Howard University had agreed to host the convention, but at the last minute the university withdrew its facilities, and the comrades had to find another hall. Some churches made space available, so we were able to hold our workshops and meetings in them. But there was poor planning, poor coordination, and a deficiency in skills needed to organize and execute such a gigantic undertaking.

Another weakness was the diffuseness of goals among those who came to the convention, especially among the Whites. My goals were different from theirs. They had been drawn to the Party by Eldridge's rhetoric, and their views had come to influence too many of our activities. I made up my mind that we could not let White radicals define the struggle for us; they knew too little about the Black experience and life in Black communities.





Black Panther Party Founder and chief theoretician HUEY P. NEWTON called for the establishment of community survival programs upon his release from prison in August of 1970. Huey talks with East Oakland youth (left) in 1970 photo.

Deep into the violence of the revolution, they wanted the Black Panthers to write a new Constitution, overthrow the government by force, and implement it. When this did not come about in Washington, we got critical letters claiming we were no longer the vanguard of the movement. I paid no attention. In fact, we were glad to be rid of the radicals because all they did was talk. Those who understood the true nature of revolution stood with us.

The defection of both Eldridge Cleaver and the Party were summed up in the shambles of the Washington convention. Cleaver was demanding that we act out his fantasies of instant power.

PHILADELPHIA CROWDS

In Philadelphia, the crowds had been overwhelmingly Black — they kept us down to earth — but in Washington the White radicals' fantasies and those of Cleaver merged, and we, the all-too-human Black Panthers, could not gratify them. In metaphysical streets, Cleaver and the infantile leftists were waiting on corners for the revolution to come to *them*. We were not able to hand down a manifesto like Moses on Sinai.

Our grievous error had been that for a moment in time we, too, had joined the suicidal dance around the golden calf. The bad news from Washington, D.C., the city of lies, was that the American Revolution had only reached the end of the beginning, not the beginning of the end.

TO BE CONTINUED

BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT GROWS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Stormy History Of Protest Against Apartheid

The following feature story on the rise and development of the broad-based Black Consciousness Movement in South Africa was compiled by Africa News.

"To stop us now they will have to kill us all first."
— Steve Biko, March, 1973, in response to being served with a banning order.

In December, 1968, a group of Black students met at Marianhill in South Africa to discuss the formation of an all-Black student organization. Until then, most had been participants in the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS), ostensibly a multiracial organization though its membership was 90 per cent White. Frustrations had mounted at the NUSAS general conference the previous summer when an all-White executive was elected.

From the NUSAS meeting the Blacks had moved to a conference of the University Christian Movement (UCM), a predominantly Black group whose radical White members raised no objections to a Black caucus in its ranks. It was there that Steve Biko, a medical student from the University of Natal (Black Section), rallied support for the Marianhill meeting.

The initial response was cautious interest. South African history had left Blacks with a deep feeling of inferiority and a sense of gratitude towards the White liberals who defied government policy by allowing Blacks into their organizations. Many at Marianhill argued that an exclusively Black group would seem an acceptance of apartheid. Others had security fears. "Any formation of a purely non-White body shall be subject to a lot of scrutiny," declared one statement from the meeting, "and so the chances of the organization lasting are very little."

But by the meeting's end, Steve Biko, who had neither doubts nor fears, had persuaded the participants to go ahead, and SASO — the South African Students Organization — was formally inaugurated the following July.

From the beginning, SASO was audacious and energetic in a way no political group in South Africa had been since the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress were banned in 1960. With Biko as its first president, it developed a program that, more than any single factor, has led to the spirit of resistance among South Africans today.



Azanian youth burn school books in protest.

The response of the South African government has been a fierce new level of repression by most accounts unparalleled even in South Africa.

A total of 45 political detainees, held without trial, have died in South African police custody. Twenty-one of those deaths have occurred in the last 18 months. The victims have included schoolchildren, such as 16-year-old Dumisani Mbatha of Soweto, trade unionists like Lawrence Ndzanga of the Railway and Harbour Workers' Union, and Joseph Mdluli, a leader of the African National Congress.

The ranks of every dissident organization have been thinned by bannings and detentions of people of all races, and some Black student and community groups have lost their entire leadership time after time. Political trials have sapped energy and resources. Some 400 people are already serving sentences for political offenses and thousands of others have been arrested. An unknown number are being detained indefinitely without charge.

The resilience of Black organizations in the face of such harassment has been remarkable. "The entire leadership of SASO has been crushed," said the *Cape Times* in March of 1973, when eight leaders were banned and placed under house arrest. Another SASO official was arrested soon after, upon returning from a trip to Europe and the U.S.

STUNNED

The next year, in February, Blacks were stunned when Abraham Tiro, a SASO vice-president who had fled to neighboring Botswana, was killed by a parcel bomb. And last August, SASO General Secretary Mapetla Mohapi, 29, died in detention in East London.

Meanwhile, arrests and bannings continued. Twenty-six leaders of SASO and its community counterpart, the Black Peoples Convention (BPC), were detained in September of 1974, and thirteen more were picked up during the next two months.

Among the many SASO detainees in September, 1976, were three former vice-presidents, the SASO permanent organizer, the secretary general, the director of publications, and three former presidents. Numerous other SASO activists remain confined under banning orders.

The BPC and various high school groups — notably, the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) — have been similarly affected.

Political trials have become commonplace, involving members of the outlawed ANC and PAC as well as the semi-open Black consciousness groups. In separate trials ending this year, nine ANC members and nine SASO/BPC leaders were convicted under the Terrorism Act and are now serving sentences of varying lengths.

A perusal of the statistics leaves one wondering where the continuing revolt comes from. Much of the answer is found in the origins of SASO, and in the political decisions it made about the role it would play in South African liberation.









The Black Consciousness Movement led by assassinated martyr STEVE BIKO has played an important role in the upheaval against South African apartheid.

POLITICAL PROGRAM

From the beginning SASO made a sharp break with the cautiousness of the multiracial opposition groups, and took stands which are still controversial among liberal critics of the regime. For example, it has remained implacably opposed to foreign investments in South Africa, even when investors have tried to present themselves as serious forces for change. The current effort, led by Black American clergyman Leon Sullivan, to pressure firms to sign a statement of principles regarding their South African operations, gets no sympathy from SASO.

As early as 1972, SASO dismissed similar action by the Polaroid corporation, saying, "We believe that such experiments are only designed to divide the Black community along class lines — to create a new Black bourgeoisie which will be resistant to the creation of a classless society."

As early as its Second Congress in 1971, SASO expressed "solidarity with the students and the indigenous peoples of Namibia in their determination to rid themselves of [South Africa's] unwarranted occupation." It condemned African states which entered into dialogue with South Africa, warning that "Through the use of trade, aid, and with the potential use of her military power always lurking in the background, South Africa is intent on establishing Black client states" in a policy "designed to consolidate the economic capitalism of South Africa."

To those who yelled "Red scare," SASO replied, "Communism might be a threat to capitalism and Western interests, but apartheid and its racism is a threat to humanity and the dignity of man."

SASO has always been consistently opposed to any form of cooperation with the government-established Bantustans, the small fragmented reserves slated for eventual independence by apartheid planners. Feelings on that issue run so strong that SASO's third President, Temba Sono, was relieved of his position and drummed out of the organization when he made a speech suggesting negotiations with Bantustan leaders like Zulu chief Gatsha Buthelezi. Up until that time, Sono had been a highly popular and effective official.

Among SASO's objections to Buthelezi and his counterparts was the fact that they had joined "the Black puppets who go overseas under the cloak of leadership and persuade foreign investors to stay in South Africa with the belief that it is for the betterment of the Black man."

Despite its controversial positions, however, SASO has devoted *its major efforts to building* a firm base in the Black communities. It is the programs for the urban and rural masses which "will serve as a barometer to judge our own relevance," said now-detained former president Nyameko Pityana in 1971.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

That same year, more than half the organization's $32,000 budget went for community field work, leaving the smaller amount to cover the general secretary's salary, annual conference and office expenses, and all member-related programs. SASO correctly predicted that it would be the organizing and outreach done in the crucial beginning stages which would determine its ability to survive an inevitable government crackdown.

Community development programs for 1972 included:

1) health research and preventative and curative medicine clinics;

2) literacy projects;

3) building and repair projects (homes and schools);

4) a pre-school program for children up to six years old;

5) primary programs for children aged 6-16;

6) high school programs;

7) vocational guidance classes; and

8) leadership training courses for urban workers, emphasizing organizing skills, literacy, health problems, and general education.

The high school programs foresaw clearly the current importance of young students in opposing the government. "This is the period of initial political readiness," explained a SASO document in 1972. "Use must be made of the already existing dramatic, debating societies and high school organizations. Students should be encouraged to sell SASO pamphlets and read Black literature in general. These students should also be involved in community development projects."

"The importance of the SASO stance is not really to be found in SASO per se," said Steve Biko, "for SASO has got the natural limitations of being a student organization with an ever-changing membership. Rather it is to be found in the fact that this new approach heralded a new era in which Blacks are beginning to see with greater clarity the immensity of their responsibility."

The Black Consciousness Movement quickly became so solidly established among the population that police reprisals served only to widen its scope. Young people restricted to rural areas used their new homes as bases for further organizing. Biko and other activists banned to the eastern Cape province built the Zanempilo clinic in 1975, with funds raised by the BPC as part of its Black Community Programs.

There are also signs that the Black Consciousness Movement is developing new tactics to meet the crackdown. Leaders of Soweto's Student Representative Council have been prominent among the thousands of high school students arrested or exiled during the last year. But when the last public set of officers, including President Sechaba Montsitsi, was detained on June 10, Soweto students issued a statement that future leaders would operate clandestinely.

The death of Steve Biko on September 12 at the age of 30, while in police custody, illustrates the limited options facing the White government. Such well-known activists can either be living inspirations or dead martyrs, but either way they are a threat.

Still, not even the most optimistic government opponent believes the struggle in South Africa is nearing its end. SASO has always warned its members that victories would be sporadic and hard-won. And despite its emphasis on self-reliance, the Black Consciousness Movement has recently accelerated its pleas for external support.

Leaders of the BPC have told reporters that international pressure may be partially responsible for the less violent tactics used by police against demonstrators in recent weeks. They feel South Africa is walking a thin line trying to prevent resistance activities from surging ahead, while not using methods which will embarrass Western allies over their economic and military support.

It is a line which can be maintained only temporarily, if Blacks continue their campaign. "The most potent weapon in the hands of the oppressor is the mind of the oppressed," said Steve Bike in 1971.□



Students play in front of burned-out school bus.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

18 BLACK ORGANIZATIONS BANNED, HUNDREDS ARRESTED

SOUTH AFRICA CRACKS DOWN ON BLACK PROTEST

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - In its most brutal suppression of Black political opposition since the 1960 Sharpeville massacre, the South African government last week banned 18 major Black protest groups, closed the country's two leading Black newspapers — arresting the editor of one — as well as an anti-apartheid White newspaper.

In Washington, the 16 members of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) held a press conference denouncing the apartheid regime's vicious crackdown and demanded that the Carter administration break all remaining diplomatic and economic ties with South Africa.

CBC Chairperson Parren J. Mitchell, in an angry statement, declared, "The battle line has been drawn...no more niceties, no more cover-up statements."

Bay Area Congressman Ron Dellums, backing up his CBC colleague, said, "It is time to put up or shut up. What we want the administration to do is dissociate itself from the racist, oppressive [South African] government."



Black child is overcome by teargas from South African riot police. Black South Africans are presently under the most intense repression since the 1960 Sharpeville massacre.

Beginning at 4:30 a.m. on Wednesday, October 19, South African police raided the homes and offices of Black activists and organizations in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria, the country's capital.

At least 50 people were arrested, including 39-year-old Percy Qoboza, editor of the *World* and the *Weekend World*, both of which were banned by the apartheid regime.

At least 150 Blacks and Indians were arrested throughout the country on Friday, October 21, as protests mounted against the government's suppression of the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM), founded by Steve Biko.

Fifty-four Black students were arrested in predawn raids on their homes in Sharpeville, 36 miles south of Johannesburg. In March, 1960, the government murdered 67 Blacks in Sharpeville protesting against the country's hated passbooks that all Blacks 18 years old and older are required to carry at all times.

Police arrested 97 Indians who organized an open-air demonstration in Johannesburg's Lenasia "township." It was the first reported attack on protest by Indians living in the apartheid regime.

Under the country's emergency laws now in force, open-air meetings without official permission are outlawed.



Azanian newspaper editor PERCY QOBOZA stands before the offices of the World *before he was arrested last week and the Black newspaper was banned.*

The two and one-half-month-old Soweto boycott, previously involving 27,000 high school students, spread to an additional 150,000 middle school and primary pupils as the result of last week's crackdown. There are now an estimated 300,000 Black youth boycotting Soweto schools.

The Nationalist Party (N.P.)-ruled government of "Prime Minister" John Vorster justified its sweeping action on the grounds that there is "a campaign of hate against Whites" going on in South Africa. "Justice Minister" James Kruger, in announcing the crackdown, alleged that the organizations were banned to stop the "total disruption" of the country's Black majority population.

"We had to stop the *World*," said "Interior Minister" Connie Mulder. Threatening other South African publications, Mulder warned, "This can be construed as a warning to others not to abuse their right."

Qoboza was arrested minutes before he was to address a press conference denouncing the banning of his newspaper. The *World* and the *Weekend World* have been harsh critics of the racist Vorster regime, particularly in the aftermath of the June, 1976,

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GENERAL OBASANJO TALKS WITH CARTER ON CLOSER ECONOMIC TIES WITH U.S.

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT BLASTS RACISM IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

(Washington, D.C.) - Nigerian Head of State Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo and President Jimmy Carter held talks here last week, concluding that failure to establish Black majority rule in Rhodesia would "lead inevitably to steadily increased bloodshed."

Arriving with a seven-person delegation for a two-day state visit to the U.S., Lt. General Obasanjo cautioned a welcoming White House audience that "the racist repression" of White minority governments in southern Africa "is a crime that not only Africa, but all mankind, must fight."

At a White House dinner held in his honor, the Nigerian leader was critical of past U.S. governments who have considered Africa "insignificant."

Private talks between Obasanjo and Carter touched on southern Africa, regional conflicts on the continent and the establishment of a U.S.-Nigerian economic commission, *Africa News* reports. Such commissions have been created to oversee ties between the U.S. and several of its chief trading partners, including Brazil, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

In addition to southern Africa, Lt. General Obasanjo emphasized U.S. investment in his country, pointing out that the Carter administration should become involved in Nigeria's $68 billion five-year development plan.

U.S. schools are presently training thousands of Nigerians as technicians. Five hundred Nigerians arrived in America last month, and as many as 12,000 more may arrive by this time next year.

This year, for the first time, the Gross National Product of Nigeria surpassed that of South Africa, making the West African nation the richest on the continent. In terms of U.S. economic interest, the present volume of trade between Nigeria and the U.S. is double the volume of trade that America has with South Africa.





Nigerian children and (right) Nigerian Head of State Lt. General OLESEGUN OBASANJO.

Prior to his trip to America, Lt. General Obasanjo completed an eight-day tour of four of the frontline states in southern Africa — Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania and Zambia — as a follow-up to the U.N.-Organization of African Unity (OAU) World Conference Against Apartheid held recently in the Nigerian capital of Lagos.

A high point of the five-day conference was the speech by General Obasanjo. He said, "We can no longer just watch the racists in Pretoria devise improvements to their machinery of terror and repression. We should no longer just be outraged. "We must act to discourage the enemies of Africa and humanity. We must act to destroy the system of apartheid and remove it from our midst.

"Throughout this conference, delegates, and indeed the whole world, will be treated to a movie of horror. Horrendous tales of carnage will be told. Stories of amputated bodies, truncated minds, and alleged suicides will be heard. Passing pious resolutions will no longer do for us."

The dominant tenor of the conference represented a level of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

Panama O.K.'s New Canal Treaty

(Panama City, Panama) - In a national referendum last Sunday, Panamanians gave overwhelming approval to the Panama Canal treaties negotiated with the United States.

Comptroller General Damian Castillo said that with 95 per cent of the ballots counted, the unofficial results were 468,664 votes for the treaties and 228,697 against, for a two-to-one margin.

Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos said he had received reports of a massive turnout and felt certain the vote would be favorable.

Torrijos, who came to power in 1969, said the 13 years of negotiations had focused international attention on Panama and convinced the world that "we may not have the strength to defend (the canal), but we have the strength to destroy it."

Treaty opponents, led by the Independent Lawyers Movement and leftist student groups, say the neutrality pact will allow the United States to interfere in Panama's internal affairs. Students rallied against the treaties several times in downtown Panama City in the week before the election, drawing 4,000 supporters last Wednesday night and 3,000 last Friday night.

Three dozen international observers invited by Torrijos were here to witness the plebiscite procedure, amid charges of vote

The treaties, signed September 7 in Washington, D.C., by Torrijos and President Carter, must also be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the U.S. Senate, where they face stiff opposition from right-wing forces.

The main document provides for U.S. surrender of the waterway to Panama by the year 2,000 A companion treaty declares the canal a neutral zone and allows for U.S. military intervention. □

Africa In Focus

Namibia

(United Nations, N.Y.) - Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), last week called on the United Nations General Assembly to hold a special session to impose sanctions against South Africa if negotiations for the independence of Namibia fail. In an address before the full Assembly, the SWAPO leader also demanded the White apartheid regime's withdrawal from Namibia and the holding of U.N.-supervised elections in the territory. Nujoma — whose speech was the first of what was scheduled as a four-day debate on Namibia — warned that elections without the presence of U.N. troops "would be national suicide."

Mozambique

(United Nations, N.Y.) - Black and other progressive Americans recently presented Mozambican President Samora Machel with a check for $42,188,042 for the construction of a small hospital and maternity clinic in rural Mozambique. The money, raised in a series of nationwide benefit premieres of Black filmmaker Robert Van Lierop's two documentaries on Mozambique, was presented to President Machel by Van Lierop at a reception held in his honor here.

Ethiopia/Somalia

(Hargeisa, Somalia) - Fighting rages on here in the Ogaden region where Ethiopian Christians and Somali Moslems have been at war for nearly 1,000 years, the *Los Angeles Times* reports. The historical roots of the current dispute date back to 1884, when the European colonial powers divided East Africa with arbitrary borders at the Berlin Conference. Somalia lost three areas at the conference that are still largely populated by Somalis — the northern third of Kenya, Djibouti, and the Ogaden. Italian dictator Benito Mussolini detached the Ogaden from Ethiopia in 1936 and ruled it as part of Italian Somaliland. The British defeated the Italians in East Africa in 1941, and in 1955 the Ogaden was returned to Ethiopia. In July, Somali rebels, backed by the Somali government, launched a full-scale attack into the Ogaden.

SAMORA MACHEL ALSO VISITS WEST INDIAN NATION

CASTRO RECEIVES HERO'S WELCOME IN JAMAICA

(Kingston, Jamaica) - A 21-gun salute and a cheering crowd of thousands greeted Cuban Premier Fidel Castro with a hero's welcome upon his arrival here last week for a five-day state visit.

Meanwhile, a mass rally was held here in early October in honor of Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel during his two-day state visit to the progressive West Indian island nation.

Presenting the Cuban leader with the Order of Jamaica, the country's highest award for foreigners, Prime Minister Michael Manley said that Castro "stands out as a giant in the struggle against imperialist intervention and aggression.

"All who fight for the right to independence and self-determination of all peoples remember the inglorious invasion of the Bay of Pigs and glory in the victory of the Cuban forces there," Manley declared. "We salute the man responsible for that victory."

Responding to Manley's introduction, Fidel said that the Jamaican prime minister's "extraordinary efforts" were responsible for the excellent relations that exist today between the people of Jamaica and the people of Cuba.

"We come as friends," the respected Cuban premier, who arrived in this capital city on a navy ship, said. "We come as





Jamaican Prime Minister MICHAEL MANLEY (right) with Cuban leader FIDEL CASTRO, who was given a rousing welcome during his recent visit to the West Indian nation.

revolutionaries and we come as brothers to work for the deepening bonds of solidarity between the people of Jamaica and the people of Cuba," Fidel added.

The Jamaican Labor Party (JLP), chief opponent of the progressive People's National Party (PNP) led by Manley, declared a six-day boycott of Castro's visit, calling it "mistimed and ill conceived." The right-wing JLP blasted the Cuban leader as a "communist dictator" with "imperialist" designs on the Caribbean.

Castro, however, emphasized to the Jamaican people that his

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MOZAMBICAN PRESIDENT

Exclusive Interview With Samora Machel

The following is the conclusion of an exclusive interview with Mozambican President Samora Machel conducted by Africa News *correspondent Ruth Mintor while the esteemed African leader was in New York City to address the United Nations General Assembly.*

CONCLUSION

QUESTION: Do you have any comment about the recent meeting between President Kaunda and Ian Smith?

MACHEL: I don't have any details but we can say that it was not Zambia that asked for the meeting. It was Ian Smith. Why? This question could perhaps be answered by the Americans.

Why? Perhaps the British could respond. Why? Perhaps the West which supports and feeds Ian Smith could answer.

Why? Perhaps all those of the West, including the United States, could say, because they have control over Ian Smith. Ian Smith is the active agent, the



SAMORA MACHEL

operational agent of all these countries.

Q: Elections for people's assemblies are in process right now in Mozambique. What is the importance of these elections and how are the local people responding to the opportuniey?

MACHEL: You should come, film, see what a real election is in a democracy. Come and see how the people elect their deputies.

This is the coming to fruition of the fundamental objectives for which our people agreed to make so many sacrifices — the creation of a popular democratic state.

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Third World Demands Debt Cancellation

(United Nations, N.Y.) - Third World United Nations members are expected to introduce a resolution in the General Assembly demanding a complete cancellation of their debts to Western governments as the result of Sweden's announcement last week that it plans to cancel nearly a half billion dollars in debts owed by developing contries, the *New York Times* reports.

Sweden's pledge to write off more than $200 million in debts owed by eight poor countries followed Canada's decision last month to wipe out $254 million owed by 10 Third World nations.

As a result of the action taken by the two Western governments, the continuing debate between the underdeveloped and the developed countries over creating an equitable international economic order has intensified.

The U.S. and most other Western nations are opposed to the cancellation of debts owed by



Due to economic underdevelopment starvation is rampant in the Third World.

Third World countries. Representatives of the poor nations concede that the Swedish and Canadian moves, while welcome, are really only a mere drop in the bucket considering the magnitude of the Third World's overall economic debt.

"By itself such debt cancellation is not very helpful to us," said Foreign Minister Muhammad Shamsul Huq of Bangladesh. "Other aid-giving countries must follow through on this, too."

However, there are those who maintain that the Swedish and Canadian examples "may serve as a needed psychological breakthrough in the current stalemate of the debate between rich and poor countries," the *Times* said.

Besides the issue of debt cancellation, Third World U.N. members — known as the "Group of 77" although there are 110 underdeveloped nations in the world body — point to the inconclusive outcome of last spring's Conference on International Economic Cooperation,

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I.Q. Tests

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the first place. I'd have taken him to a doctor."

Earlier in the week, a professor of counselling at San Francisco State University testified that he was filled with "utter disgust" when he discovered that Darryl was kept in EMR classes for five years although he was not mentally retarded.

Dr. Gerrold West explained that as a member of the Bay Area Association of Black Psychologists (BAABP), he retested Darryl in the summer of 1970 with the same intelligence test which showed he had an I.Q. of 59, less than the minimum of 75 which placed San Francisco children in EMR classes.

"I concluded Darryl was not retarded," Dr. West said, although because of his experiences in EMR classes, "He began not to expect much of himself."

Dr. West testified that although Darryl was retested in 1969 and was found not to be retarded, a recommendation that he be removed from EMR classes was not acted on until 1971 when the suit was filed.

Attorneys for Public Advocates, *Inc. and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund who represent the plaintiffs have established that when the children were retested by BAABP members, using cer*tain techniques that took into account the Black cultural experience, their I.Q. scores ranged from 17 to 38 points higher.



Black psychologist GERROLD WEST testifies to the biased nature of I.Q. tests used to place Black children in classes for the mentally retarded.



Dr. West added that when he called Mrs. Lester in 1970 saying that he wanted to retest Darryl, she didn't know he was in an EMR class.

"Are you sure you have the right child? There's nothing wrong with that kid. He's not retarded," Dr. West quoted the mother as saying.

Another Black parent acting as a plaintiff in the *Larry P. vs. Riles*, Mrs. Selena Coleman, said in an interview last week that her son was "unfairly trapped" in EMR classes because of biased I.Q. tests which may be doing the same thing to Black youngsters across the country.

Speaking of her son, James Lannigan, now 16, Mrs. Coleman said, "James will never go to college. Education-wise he's hurt. I hold the school system responsible."

Mrs. Coleman agreed with Mrs. Lewis' view that the educational growth of other Black children in the U.S. has been stunted by the misuse of I.Q. tests.

"If I have to do it publicly in order to let other Black parents know what's happening to their kids, its worth the effort," Mrs. Coleman said.□

World Scope

West Germany

(Bonn, West Germany) - Following the deaths of three leftist leaders in Stuttgart's Stammheim Prison last week, 17 radical lawyers issued a statement implicating the West German government — which insists that the prisoners committed suicide. An autopsy has shown that Andreas Baader, 34, founder and leader of the radical Baader-Meinhof organization, was slain in his cell by a pistol shot through the back of the neck. Just hours after German commandos stormed a hijacked Lufthansa plane in Somalia and ended an attempt to free them, government officials announced that Baader and Jan-Carl Raspe had shot themselves and that Gundrum Ensslin had hung herself. A fourth prisoner, Irmgard Moeller, tried to stab herself with a bread knife, the officials claimed. A violent reaction to the deaths erupted almost immediately throughout Europe.

Indonesia

(New York, N.Y.) - 1977 Nobel Peace Prize winner Amnesty International last week condemned the Indonesian government for holding without trial some 100,000 political prisoners — more than any other country in the world. The human rights organization said it also wants to know why the Carter administration has not singled out Indonesia's "massive" human rights violations.

Philippines

(Zamboanga City, Philippines) - Moslem rebels have launched a powerful anti-government movement in the south of the Philippines. A full armed forces alert throughout the south went into effect last week when Zamboanga City, on the southern tip of the peninsula, appeared in serious danger. Government troops are fighting the Moro National Liberation Front in at least four areas of the southwest, where Moslems are demanding increased autonomy.

Thailand

(Bangkok, Thailand) - A military coup seized power in Thailand last week, toppling the year-old government of Prime Minister Tanin Kraivixien. The new leader, Sangad Chaloryoo, the former defense minister, will retain martial law.

1977-78 TELEVISION SEASON: BLACKS ARE STILL NOTHING BUT JOKES

The following timely and perceptive critique of the 1977-78 television season is reprinted from Soul *magazine.*

With customary aplomb, the 1977-78 television season has come upon us, and what we see this time out is distressingly similar to what has gone before, in terms of the Black image.

Looking at this season's crop of Black shows and at those in the past can cause one to ponder a very simple question. Namely, why do White people have so much difficulty in taking Black people seriously?

Mabel King, the matriarch on ABC-TV's "What's Happening!!" has spoken on this very issue, saying the situation on the tube is as if Blacks are still nothing but jokes.

Certainly, it is an accusation that bears looking into, and takes on added importance when you consider that television is probably the world's greatest image maker. Statistics have long since proven that many people spend enormous portions of their lives crouched or sprawled before the tube. When you look at what that tube is saying about Black people, that fact becomes truly frightening.

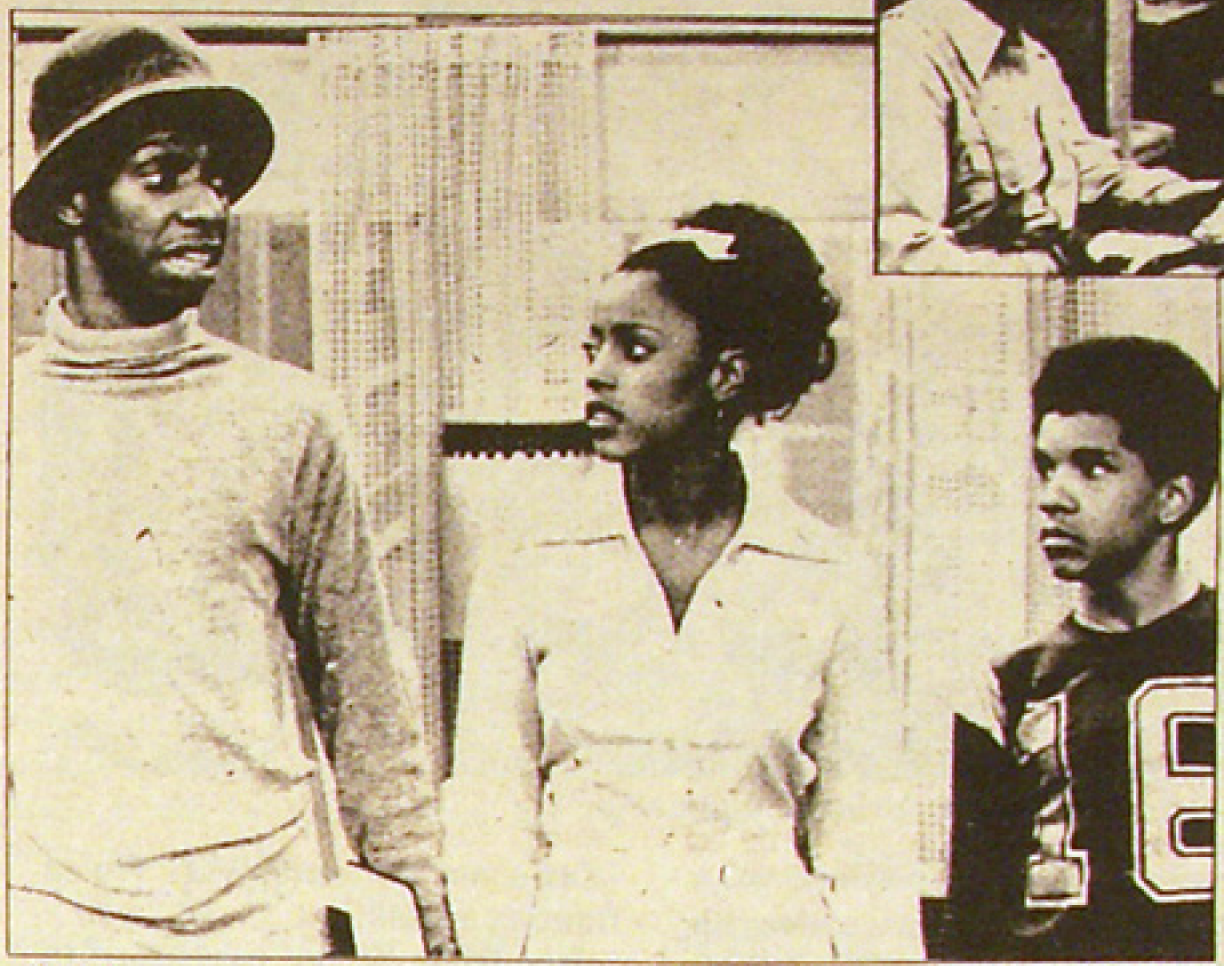
SHELTERED

Many non-Black people, sheltered for years within the sanctuary of their non-Black suburban homes, haven't the faintest concrete idea what Blackness [the Black cultural experience] really entails. They know that they keep hearing something about a Martin Luther somebody or other, and oppression, racism and slavery, and they've got a vague idea of how it all fits together, but no concrete facts.

Consequently, they emerge with images of Blacks based on those wildly exaggerated myths, beliefs, and jokes that we've all heard (ask Earl Butz if you don't believe it).

Imagine what it is like for Mr. and Mrs. Middle America then, when a lazy, shiftless Fred Sanford shuffles into their living rooms, or a buck-eyed, big-lipped J.J. struts across the tube. Mr. and Mrs. Middle America are likely to say smugly to themselves: "Aha! That's just what I'd imagined that they would be like!"





Scenes from Black-oriented television shows What's Happening *and* Good Times *(left).*

And when it comes right down to it, who can blame them for coming to those distorted conclusions when that is all television, the Great Image Maker, is feeding them? Neither can we blame the Mabel Kings, Red Foxxes, Theresa Merritts, or Jimmy Walkers for portrayaing these shuffling, jivetime characters. Like it or not, we have to admit that all of these characters represent integral, and in their own way, *proud* facets of Black culture and folklore.

We can, though, blame television and the Norman Lears of the world for failing to balance these facets out with others — not quite as funny, but definitely no less relevant. You see, for every lazy, shiftless Fred Sanford there is some ghetto dwelling mother striving to support two children on an insufficient welfare check.

For every money-grubbing, conceited George Jefferson, there is some generous Black executive who *hasn't* forgotten from whence he came.

For every rib-shack delivery boy named J.J., there's a hard working, conscientious Black man struggling to make his mark in a bigoted world.

They are there, and they would make excellent television *drama* series ideas, except for the fact that television hasn't bothered to look for them. Television cannot bring itself to take Black people seriously — cannot bring itself to take Black people as *people*, period.

Just as they laugh heartily, Blacks also cry, moan and say, "Lord why me?" — just like regular people. Maybe that's because they *are* just regular people. This is what television fails to show.

We cannot suggest a boycott of the actors and television shows mentioned. All are basically good shows, and their offensiveness lies not in the shows themselves, but in the lack of other, more dramatic Black shows to balance them out.

We would like to see a few strong dramas with Black casts co-existing with all of the rest of the current T.V. fare. People — both Black and White, *need* to see these solid, dramatic Black images.

This does not mean that we need to see Black puppets with White puppeteers, either. We don't need any more "Shafts" like the one T.V. tried to give us a few years back.

We can only hope that those images are not long in coming, that this imbalance is rapidly corrected. One of these days, some White producer is going to look up from his desk to see that those shiftless, jiving niggers ain't laughing any longer.

And, when they stop, then can those slant-eyed Asians and taco gobbling Latins be all that far behind?□

The Vanquished & The Victors

I. The Vanquished

You came to our country
Crossing the wide water in a hurricane wind
Destroyed our peace under soldiers' feet



Our pride and our heritage you burned to the ground
Not even the trees were left to bear witness
To the capture and rape
Of our people and our land

II. The Victors

We made the horizons ours
Marching to the mountains on eagle's wings
We own the world as we all know it
Your culture is ours
Your children our soldiers
Your women our wives



Your land our farms
We broke your back with silver bullets
Raped your minds and ate your hearts
Tortured your soul
Until no memory shows
Our will is done



Azanian youth in South African "township."

South Africa

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Soweto rebellion.

Concerning the upcoming November 30 "election" in South Africa, the World charged that *the proposed "presidential" system that will be voted on is a* smokescreen for a dictatorship. It is widely believed that the "election" will be the country's last, giving the N.P. unprecedented sweeping powers.

Other targets of the government crackdown were Dr. Nthato Motlana, chairperson of the progressive Soweto Committee of 10, and five other Committee members, all of whom were arrested.

Among the organizations outlawed by the Vorster regime were the Black People's Convention (BPC), whose honorary chairperson was Steve Biko; the South African Student Organization (SASO), founded in 1968 by Biko; the South African Student Movement (SASM); the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC), an affiliate of SASM; the Black Parents Association; the Black Women's Federation; the Black Community Programs, the social welfare arm of the BPC; the Union of Black Journalists; the Medupe Writers' Association; the Zimele Trust Fund, organized to assist families of Black political prisoners; and the multiracial Christian Institute.

White anti-apartheid activists banned included Donald Woods, editor of the anti-government *East London Daily Dispatch*, and Dr. Beyers Naude, a leader of the Christian Institute.

Even pro-government newspapers blasted the government's action. *Die Transvaler*, a staunch government supporter whose board is composed of several N.P. cabinet ministers, attacked the closing of the *World*, the *Weekend World* and the *East London Daily Dispatch* as an act of *"frightened and foolish men who* do not have the courage to face the truth of their own disastrous failure when it is spelled out to them in plain and forceful language."

The country's leading White opposition newspaper, the *Rand Daily Mail*, charged in a special front-page editorial that South Africa is being led "into a dictatorship in which the last lights of freedom and dissent are extinguished."

A senior editor at the *Mail* said, "Let's not kid ourselves. We're running scared."

The White House responded to the bannings and arrests by recalling the U.S. ambassador to South Africa, William G. Bowdler, to Washington for consultations, stating that it was "deeply disturbed" about the crackdown.

"Prime Minister" Vorster termed "irrelevant" any action that the U.S. may take in retaliation for his government's suppression of Black political protest.

Writing in the *Chicago Daily News*, Daniel Drooz said, "The opposition in South Africa is silent. So is most of the [White] public. They heard the news and went and watered their gardens. In Soweto, the moderates have been wiped out."□

Third World Demands Debt Cancellation

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known as the "North-South dialogue."

The Third World has attacked the Paris conference for failing to achieve its stated objective of adopting "concrete proposals for action" that would constitute "significant advance in international economic cooperation" and provide substantial aid for the developing countries of the south.

The Group of 77 also is critical of the West as a whole for failing to offer a definite commitment to provide more in outright grants — which the Third World prefers to medium-term and long-term loans— and in technical assistance.

The U.S., which makes five billion dollars in loans and grants each year to the Third World, opposes a "blanket" cancellation of debts. It prefers, as do some West European nations, to review debts on a case-by-case basis.□



Undernourished children play in desert wasteland.

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

(New York, N.Y.) - A former CIA agent disclosed here recently that a group of Cuban expatriots helped plan the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963, reports the Cuban daily *Granma*. Ms. Maria Lorenz, who worked for the CIA with a group of terrorists called Operation 40, told the *New York Daily News* that she had met Lee Harvey Oswald — the alleged "lone nut" Kennedy assassin — at a secret meeting held in Miami. Lorenz said that Operation 40 was made up of 30 anti-Castro Cubans and U.S. instructors who would carry out acts of sabotage against Cuba from the U.S. Among the members of the group implicated in the killing of Kennedy were Frank Sturgis, Orlando Bosch and Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz. Ms. Lorenz says she drove the terrorists from Miami to Dallas a few days before the assassination. Sturgis, who was arrested in Dallas the day of the assassination, was sentenced in 1972 for being a member of the group that burglarized the headquarters of the Democratic Party — which led to the infamous Watergate scandal. Bosch, the head of a right-wing terrorist group, is now in jail in Venezuela charged with organizing the October, 1976, sabotage of a Cuban plane off Barbados which resulted in the death of 73 people. Ms. Lorenz said that Sturgis, Bosch and Lanz carefully studied a map of Dallas on which the route of the Presidential caravan was indicated.

Nicaragua

(Managua, Nicaragua) - At least 30 persons were killed last week in a major offensive started by the popular Sandinist National Liberation Front against the dictatorship of President Anastasio Somoza, whose family has ruled this Central American country for the last 41 years. In four major actions in different parts of the country, 20 soldiers and 10 guerrillas have been killed. Two smaller incidents were reported near the capital of Managua including an attack on a Somoza-owned concrete factory where the popular forces apparently hoped to seize dynamite.

Martial Arts

Nourishment

Adequate, health-building nourishment is a worldwide concern of every age group. The fact that people keep alive and perform their various activities should not be understood to mean that their nutrition approaches the requirements for maximum health.

Throughout the domain of all living things, with the exception of perhaps the honey bee, all other life (humans in particular) are seriously below maximum nutrition and health. In our communities, we tend to consume far more of the starchy and sugary foods which are less adequate than foods that provide fuel for tissues in our bodies. And those of us who avoid natural sugars and essential fats in our diets are living equally precarious lives.

It is a serious mistake to assume that the problem of nutrition does not exist for those who are financially comfortable. True, they are able to buy supermarket food, but because education about nutrition has not been brought vigorously to the forefront, we usually do not know how to nourish the group, let alone the individual.

Even those of us who pay some attention to our eating too often adopt the policy of getting "a little of this and a little of that," just to be safe. It is true that by this means we do get some of every needed nutrient, but the ratio and the quantities of foods for the individual must be balanced like a scale, an equation, to yield maximum output from the body. Not only this, but foods must supply continuously fully adequate amounts of *all* the necessary nutrients. What the U.S. government and its agencies and the American Medical Association have given us as ideal nutritional values are, in fact, only the bare minimums to keep people a half-step ahead of infectious diseases, or more significantly, mental and emotional breakdowns, on an epidemic level.

Some of us probably consume food so unwisely that our liver cells never get a "square meal." These liver cells may lead a continually neglected existence, like corn growing in an unfertilized field.

NEW YORK COPS UNDER FIRE FOR WORLD SERIES BRUTALITY

(New York, N.Y.) - New York City police and private security guards are under fire for their brutal attacks against fans in Yankee Stadium following the New York Yankees' World Series victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers two weeks ago.

Police Commissioner Michael Codd claimed his department would investigate the charge. According to police, reports *UPI*, at least 10 fans were beaten and 20 others were arrested, allegedly for disorderly conduct, larceny and assault.

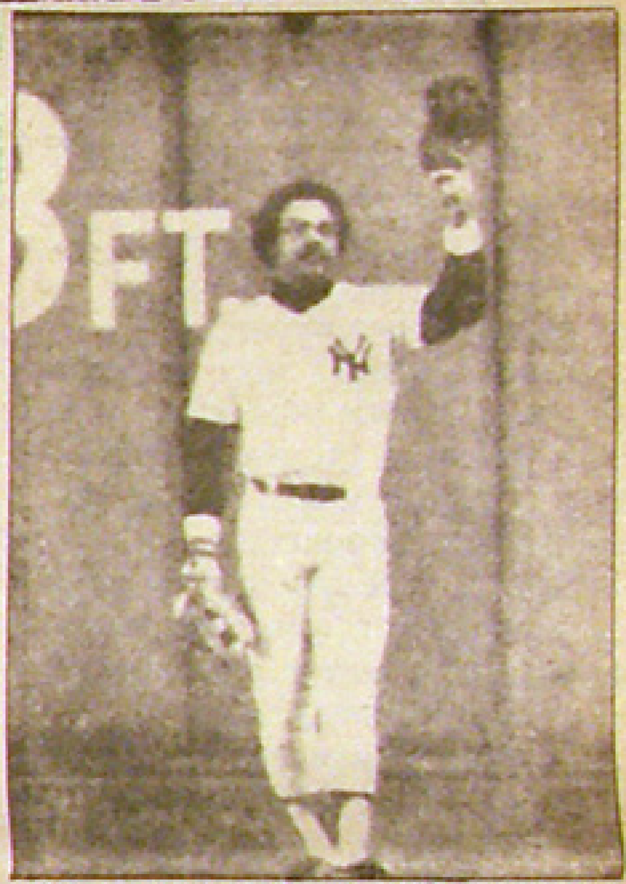
Many were arrested for attempting to take their stadium seats home as souvenirs, despite the fact that the Yankee front office informed police that the seats could be taken since they were replaceable.

Following the Yankees' six-game victory over the Dodgers, Yankee Stadium was a madcap scene of confusion and celebration as thousands of fans surged onto the field. Millions of television viewers briefly saw hundreds of New York City police and private security guards viciously beating spectators.

The emotions of the huge capacity crowd were running high following the performance of the Yankees' much-maligned star, Reggie Jackson. Jackson hit a record three home runs in the final game. For the Series, the clutch-hitting outfielder had five homers, another all-time Series high. Throughout the game fans shouted "Reggie! Reggie! Reggie!" and were in a fever pitch by the game's final out.



New York City baseball fans, worked into a frenzy by REGGIE JACKSON'S record-shattering performance, were subjected to beatings by police after the Yankees' World Series victory.



Jerome Rounds, president of Advantage Food marketing, told *UPI* he saw one youth clubbed in the back of the head by city police and that the young man lay bleeding on the third base line as fans screamed at officers surrounding him.

"Just like everyone else, he came onto the field," said Rounds, who was watching from his box seat near third base. "He was jumping up and down," said Rounds, "when a cop grabbed him. He tried to get away and two cops just started swinging."

Rounds, who took the badge numbers of the two policemen, said he would testify in court against them if asked. The youth was carried off the field on a stretcher and taken to Lincoln Hospital, where he was treated and released.

Over 350 policemen along with a similar number of private security forces were on duty at Yankee Stadium last Tuesday night. The private guards, who vigorously participated in the beating of spectators, wore uniforms similar to those worn by city police and also carried nightsticks.

Representatives of Lansdell Detective Agency, which supplied the private guards, could not be reached for comment, reports the *New York Times*. A spokesman for the Yankees refused to speak in defense of their fans, saying that anybody who went on the field Saturday night was "fair game" for whatever happened. □

SPORTS BRIEFS

Consumer Group For Fans

(New York, N.Y.) - Ralph Nader last week announced formation of a consumer advocate group that would try to give sports fans a voice.

He suggested that the new group, Fight to Advance the Nation's Sports — or FANS — as the voice of organized sports consumers, could mount a boycott to back up their demands.

Nader and Peter Gruenstein, who will be executive director of FANS, announced at a news conference that the new group would begin operating November 1, financed initially by a $10,000 personal loan from Nader. After that, it will have to make it on its own through nine dollar yearly dues of its members, Nader said.

He called FANS "an experiment to see whether consumers of spectator sports are willing to pay each year the price of an average football ticket in order to protect their rights and interests."

Nader, long-time consumer advocate, and Gruenstein, a 30-year-old Washington lawyer, said FANS will deal with such issues as price of tickets to sports events and availability of tickets to ordinary fans, as opposed to celebrities, and it will act as the voice of fans in the "formation of policy and rules."

Marvin Barnes Released

(Cranston, R.I.) - After serving five months of a one-year prison sentence for violating probation, Marvin Barnes was released from the Rhode Island Adult Correctional Institution here to join the Detroit Pistons for the start of the National Basketball Association regular season last week. The Pistons' 25-year-old, 6-foot-9-inch starting forward was jailed after an unloaded revolver was found in his luggage in an airport last October.

Samora Machel

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On September 25, all Mozambican citizens began the process of effective exercise of people's democracy, electing people's assemblies at the local level and at the national level.

We are building a new type of state on the ruins of the colonial state. Power belongs to, and is exercised by, the broad masses through the people's assemblies.

For me it is a tremendous education. We did not know what the people would do.

The people know their own; the party proposes a candidate; they may reject it. They say, "No. We know him. He was a collaborator with colonialism" or "That one? No. He has no respect for women. He chases married women." In public they say this. It is a remarkable phenomenon.

These elections are a great education for the population — a huge school — the people beginning to engage themselves in the political life, national life.

Come, come first to the rural areas to see how it is, then to the cities. Come before December 4 when the elections end.

Q: Mozambican workers have been organized through production councils to actively participate in transforming and planning the economy. How well are these councils working?

MACHEL: The production councils are developing and consolidating very well. The workers are gaining experiences they never had before — in agricultural production, factory production, animal husbandry — all these domains of production show development.

And there is enthusiasm. I mean there is such active participation of the population — of those who never knew anything and today are capable of speaking about the economy.

Q: In the new Mozambique, communal villages, cooperatives, and state farms all play a role in meeting food production goals. Have there been notable successes with these structures?

MACHEL: State farms have shown good advances. One, in Moamba in Manica Province, 80 kilometers from Maputo, I personally visited as have Olaf Palme and other leaders.

In Gaza Province, the agricultural cooperatives and, especially after the floods, the communal villages, have advanced greatly, more than any other province. As in Manica, both collective production and that of the cooperatives have increased substantially.



SAMORA MACHEL has called Mozambican elections "a great education for the population — a huge school — the people beginning to engage themselves in the political, national life."

The state farms have also grown. For example, it was calculated that the production of tomatoes would perhaps be 6,000 tons, but they are going to reach 40,000 tons of tomatoes just in Gaza Province.

A canning factory that never operated more than two months in Gaza Province will operate about six months this year. Throughout the colonial period that factory worked only 45 days. Now it will be operating more than six months. Because the produce is there!

Rice — again in Gaza Province. Production of rice in Gaza Province is approaching 50,000 tons, a quantity never reached in all the colonial period. It is because of the organization — through state farms, agricultural cooperatives, communal villages and other forms of organized production.

I also visited Nampula Province. For 15 days I traveled in the province. There is an immense enthusiasm for building communal villages — they are taking it on as the spinal column around which to build our development.

It was a province of cotton now abandoned. That was essentially forced labor. The participation of the populations in planning and programming production, defining which grain should be planted— this greatly galvanizes the local peoples.

Our slogan is this. Liquidate hunger. Eliminate the scarcity of clothing. These are two essentials. We must do it. This is fundamental to make other steps possible. First, hunger and clothing.

We are certain — convinced — that we will succeed in this battle. It is a tough battle but a decisive one. The people have already understood and engaged in the necessary tasks.□

Nigerian President Blasts Racism

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militancy, opposition, and condemnation of continued U.S. and Western support for the White-minority governments — sentiments not normally associated with U.N. gatherings.

In focusing on the multi-layered complicity of Western governments and multinational corporations, General Obasanjo declared:

"We cannot pretend we are unaware of the machinations and conspiracy against our continent by, not just South Africa, but especially those who pretend to be the friends of this continent but whose sole interest is what they can get out of us."

As revealed at the conference, an important aspect of Nigeria's current hardline strategy vis-a-vis the West is its decision to use its economic clout and petro-dollars and oil in the interest of liberating southern Africa.

Nigeria is the third-largest supplier of oil to the United States.

ECONOMIC STRATEGY

In outlining Nigeria's economic strategy, General Obasanjo said, "It is in the economic aspect that apartheid is most criminal and most dangerous. It is in that aspect, too, that it is most vulnerable. It is, therefore, here that it must be attacked most ferociously

"We cannot continue to cooperate with those that benefit from us while at the same time reaping large profits from the sweat and blood of our brothers and sisters held in slavery. It is our sovereign duty to review our relationship with them and to take appropriate action."

In this regard, the Nigerian leader used the occasion of the conference to announce the creation of an economic intelligence unit, to operate within the government in order to compile information on governments and corporations that pretend to be Africa's friends while at the same time providing military arms, technology, and financial investments and support to the government of South Africa.

The Nigerian government's statement went on to read:

"We are mounting a surveillance on all of those enterprises that depend on our raw materials and markets but continue to help our enemies. Such enterprises must decide now to choose between us and our enemies, and accept all that goes with that choice."□

Castro Receives Hero's Welcome In Jamaica

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government does not wish to impose its system on any country and that it sent troops to fight in the People's Republic of Angola at the request of the MPLA only after South Africa had invaded the former Portuguese colony.

On a 90-mile motorcade with Manley across Jamaica, Fidel praised the PNP government, noting its worthy objectives of improving housing and employment opportunities for the predominantly Black population of Jamaica.

Addressing over 100,000 cheering and flag-waving people at the "Hero's Day" festivities in Montego Bay, Castro proclaimed Manley's democratic socialist program as the only means to achieve equality and justice in Jamaica.

The Cuban premier met with some 40 top Jamaican church leaders and a cross-section of the country's union leaders during his successful state visit.

At the mass rally held in his honor, President Samora Machel described the Mozambican people's 11-year armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism. He pointed out that both his FRELIMO government and that of Jamaica's PNP must maintain unity and vigilance in their national development.

A joint communique calling for the establisment of a new international economic order and the elimination of imperialism in international economic relations



Jamaican Prime Minister MICHAEL MANLEY with FIDEL CASTRO.

was issued by President Machel and Prime Minister Manley at the close of the Mozambican leader's visit.□

Alioto Linked To Scandal

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Korean rice dealer Park had earned in commissions on rice sales to the South Korean regime. One witness said he brought cash and gifts to congressmen for Park.

The *San Francisco Examiner* recently conducted an independent, two-month investigation into the Food for Peace program. A search of hitherto undisclosed records and interviews with industry and government officials — who have said that there was nothing illegal about the "business arrangements" — has produced these details:

•Park, according to the grand jury indictment, conspired with the chief of the KCIA, Wook, and with Hanna, as far back as 1967, to become the "sellers' agent for the purchase of all rice by the Republic of Korea from the United States."

•Hanna, who was named as an "unindicted co-conspirator," introduced Park to Mayor Alioto, who was then the president of the Rice Growers Association (RGA) of California, "in or around October, 1968," according to the Justice Department. Park became a sales agent for the RGA in 1968.

•The RGA began selling its rice overseas in 1970 under the Food for Peace program through the Connell Rice & Sugar Co., Inc. of Westfield, New Jersey. At the same time, Park moved from the RGA to Connell as its selling agent.

•Park or companies controlled by him received $7.8 million in commissions from Connell over a five-year span, according to an Internal Revenue Service report. Some of these commissions are alleged to have been used by Park to pay off members of Congress.

•In 1972, the Korean government designated Park as its exclusive agent for all Food for Peace rice transactions with the United States.

•The children of Grover Connell, president of Connell Rice & Sugar, were two-thirds owners, prior to February 9, 1976, of St. John Maritime Co., which later became the exclusive shipping agent for Korea. Joseph Alioto is a legal adviser to Connell.

•In July, 1974, John Alioto acquired controlling interest in a San Francisco-based shipping company, Pacific Far East Line, under a cloud of controversy. His father, the mayor, personally guaranteed loans and participated in negotiations to buy the ailing shipping company.☐

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

ATMORE-HOLMAN BROTHERS (Cont.)

curriculum which will meet the needs of the people, and prepare them for future economic security and give them knowledge of self and an understanding of the true history and culture of their people.

9. We desire to maintain the rights of all citizens and community teachers and these include freedom of expression, freedom to organize, to pass out literature, freedom from censorship of Third World correspondence and human rights correspondence, freedom to assemble and the right to invite any free-world speaker regardless of their political views.

10. We desire an escalator clause in which the people can be assured of an automaitc wage adjustment that will meet the standards of other prison communities across the United States.

11. We desire speedier grievance procedures and an end to restriction on our right to strike.

If the people would like to aid us in our struggle toward human rights, they should write to the Human Rights Committee relating to this article.

The civilization of society can be judged by entering its prisons. Seize The Time. All Power To The People.

Human Rights Commission
Mr. M.P. Nachman, Jr., Chairman
P.O. Box 668
Montgomery, Alabama 36101

Mrs. Mary Jo Smiley
4601 Lawnwood Dr.
Montgomery, Alabama 36108

In Solidarity,
IFA Holman Collective
Atmore-Holman Prison
Holman Station, Alabama

INMATE HONORS GEORGE JACKSON

Dear Comrades,

This letter has been sent in concern of our Fallen Comrade George Jackson and his diligent efforts to set up free. I have studied his books carefully and I understand what he is saying. I am certain that he loved us and pursued the struggle with his life. Also, I have witnessed the effect that his mind and writings had on inmates in my environment. My suggestion is that his book **Soledad Brother** be reviewed in the paper weekly. I think that the people should really understand this wonderful man, and what he represented to the world. If the people are to comprehend the full significance of George Jackson, we must push his thoughts. I have observed in your paper that weekly comrade Huey's book **Revolutionary Suicide** is printed. It is wonderful that you want to make people aware of his contribution and past experience's in the struggle. Just as the masses have gotten inspiration from Malcolm X they can achieve the same from the writings of George Jackson. So as I terminate this candid letter I hope what I have conveyed will be considered.

All Power to the People!
Comrade Daniel Knott
Patuxent Institution,
Jessup, Maryland

Big City White Police Racism

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

in police departments, but now they are aiming for political control of the police and city government."

In Chicago, where 20 per cent of the police are minorities in a population over 42 per cent non-White, a judge last year upheld a five-year-old civil rights suit filed by the Afro-American Patrolmen's League (AAPL) and ordered the department to fill 42 per cent of all new patrol officer vacancies with Black and Spanish-surnamed men and 16 per cent with women.

In March, AAPL Director Renault Robinson met with U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell. As a result, Bell filed similar suits in Los Angeles and Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

A similar legal battle has been on-going in San Francisco since 1973, when the predominantly non-White Officers for Justice (OFJ) sued the police department. Although minorities comprise about half of that city's population, OFJ lawyers contend only12 per cent of the 1,700 SFPD officers are non-White. Of the 75 *permanent lieutenants and captains*, none are minority.

Homicide has now passed accidents and single diseases to become the leading cause of death for young non-White males in U.S. cities.

"My gut reaction is that we probably have less actual brutality from policemen than in 1967," says Dr. Staufenberger of the Police Foundation. "But that's partly to do with minorities' increased political power. The smacking of minority heads is no longer going to go unchallenged....Police officers are just as racist today, but they're probably more cautious."☐



What Carter Didn't See

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

How long had he lived there? "Four years. They started fixing up one building," he continued, pointing down the street. "But then they stopped."

Is Carter going to do something to help the South Bronx? "Maybe," said one. "I hope so," said another. "Naw," replied a third.

"He's too cheap. He's got the money, but he's holding onto it. He came here cause he wants to get re-elected."

"He's spending it on those places that already got buildings," interrupted another.

If they had three things to ask of Carter, what would they want? "Give people jobs," was the unanimous reply.

"Then fix the block."

They couldn't think of a third request.

A few blocks away was the Santa Maria grocery store, just about the closest "business" near Carter's second stop. Outside the store were Danny Scott and Denny Robinson, two older Black residents of the neighborhood.

Did they see Carter? "No," replied Robinson. "And as far as I'm concerned I didn't miss nothing.

"The Blacks and the Puerto Ricans were the ones that put him in the White House," he said. "Now he's foundering on his obligations. So therefore he made a slight move to make it look like he was doing something. He was just putting up a front."

Again, the same question: what three things would they ask of Carter? Again, the same reply: jobs and housing.

"There's people out here able to work but can't find nothing," said Robinson. "And even if they do fix up the housing, so what? Who's going to be able to pay $300 a month for those places?"

"We got to get together," was Robinson's reply. Then he made a gesture with his hands. First his fingers were pointed toward each other, clashing. Then he joined them together to form a solid front. "That's the way we got to be," he said.

How do people manage to live? "Credit," was Robinson's quick reply. "You know what credit is? It's a noose around your neck."



New York's South Bronx is a striking example of this country's neglect of the urban poor in the cities.

G.I.s Petition For Discharge Upgrade

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

number of Blacks in low-skilled jobs...Troops were overworked and rank promotions come slow. Still Blacks were the last ones to receive promotions."

Dixon and McRea's legal petition to Army Secretary Alexander is based on these facts as well as the findings by investigations of military racism conducted by the Pentagon, Congressional teams, and the NAACP.

One such team, the 1972 Pentagon Task Force on the Administration of Justice in the Armed Forces, concluded that "systematic racial discrimination exists throughout the armed forces and the military justice system."

It specified that the kinds of conditions Dixon and McRea opposed exist not only in Korea, but also in Germany and at stateside bases.

Congressional inquiries initiated by Representatives Ron Dellums and Bella Abzug in late 1971 specifically targeted Camp Humphreys, South Korea, where Dixon and McRea had been stationed — confirming the two men's allegations of segregated off-base clubs, and racial discrimination on-base.

"The incident in July, 1971, was fostered by the same atmosphere of callous neglect toward racism that brought on the Camp Pendleton 14 events last November in California," Dixon told the press conference.

"This atmosphere is only a mutation of the overt segregation and discrimination that has always existed in the armed forces, and escalates whenever the targets of such racist policies begin to resist," Dixon said.

At the October 11 press conference, Ron Dellums and John Garland (Washington, D.C., chairman of the National Conference of Black Lawyers, NCBL) declared their support for Dixon's and McRea's petition, stressing that it typifies the need and just demands of thousands of Black G.I.s and veterans.

Garland said the NCBL has represented hundreds of veterans with bad discharges, and has concluded that the bulk of their cases resulted from racism in the command structure.

Grievance Procedures Detailed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

even if he is the subject of the complaint.

If after seven working days the commanding officer has failed to act on the grievance, an Article 138 can be filed against the commanding officer. The Article 138 should be turned in to any superior officer higher in rank than the commanding officer or to that person's legal officer or adjutant.

The original complaint, the commanding officer's written denial (if there was one), and any supporting materials should be included. The Article 138 complaint should include a list of people who will be receiving copies, such as congressmen or senators and the head of the complainant's branch of service. Copies of everything should be kept.

Once the complaint is filed, it should automatically go up the chain of command to the Pentagon. If someone fails to forward the complaint, charges can be brought against that person under Article 92, for dereliction of duty.

ARTICLE 139

In the Marine Corps, an Article 139 provides for redress of injuries to property" if, for example, an officer confiscates a book because he thinks it's subversive.

If a claim is filed under Article 139 and the commanding officer refuses to convene a board to investigate the claim, an Article 138 can also be filed against the commanding officer.

New Federal Rules To Aid Small Farmer

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Westlands District until the rules were promulgated. One year and a change of administrations later, the new regulations were released.

Now, the Interior Department is accepting comments on the proposed regulations which will probably not take effect until the end of the year.

NLP hailed the rules as a major step in the right direction but expressed disappointment that they did not go even farther. For instance, the Interior proposal defines a 50-mile residency requirement; NLP wants a 15 mile limit. The Interior proposal allows owners to lease 160 acres in addition to the 160 they own; NLP thinks any leasing provision is a loophole encouraging abuse of the intent of the law.

The most significant provision of the new regulations, according to NLP, is one the group suggested — a lottery system to choose among eligible buyers for each 160 acre parcel of land that must be sold.

This is critical because the way things stand now, small farmers seeking to buy excess land are locked out by the big landowners' private deals. The lottery would give everyone a chance to share in the benefits of the federal subsidy.

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." — Huey P. Newton



GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PEOPLE'S FREE LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental facilities at the earliest ages.



OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

F.B.I. PLOT TO DISCREDIT HUEY

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

before this Court. In late September, the FBI provided partial documents which it stated 'may be responsive' to Mr. Newton's request.

"Other documents were withheld by the FBI on the grounds that they were exempt because they were allegedly 'classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 in the interest of the national defense...' or were 'investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the disclosure of which would ... invade the personal privacy of another...or reveal the identity of...[an informant].'

"Listed below are some of the documents attached hereto showing the admitted unlawful activities by the FBI in concert with local police agencies to harm and discredit the Black Panther Party and its Founder and President Huey P. Newton.

"1. Memorandum dated August 24, 1970, from the director of the FBI to the special agent in charge of the New York office approving three false and libelous letters to be sent to selected persons so as 'to demythicize (sic) Newton, to hold him up to ridicule, and to tarnish his image among Black Panther Party members....'

"2. The three false and libelous letters mentioned above and described by the FBI as having 'the 3-pronged effect of creating divisiveness among BPP members concerning Newton, treat[ing] him in a flippant and irreverent manner, and insinuat[ing] that he has been cooperating with the police to gain his release from prison.'

"3. Memorandum from the director of the FBI to the special the mailing of false letters to agents in charge in Chicago, New York and San Francisco directing *Ebony Magazine* and the *Village Voice*, casting Huey P. Newton as an informant or 'finger man' who turned in Angela Davis. The specific action was approved by the director of the FBI so as to cause a 'disruptive effect in the Black nationalist field and particularly between the Communist Party, USA — New Left coalition and the BPP.' The false letters are also attached.

"4. Memorandum dated February 24, 1971, from the director of the FBI to the special agent in charge in New Orleans proposing the establishment of a fictitious bank account in the name of Huey P. Newton, indicating the misappropriation of Black Panther Party funds. The memo also states that 'all offices having BPP chapters were requested to submit counterintelligence proposals and that such proposals are being considered and those deemed most appropriate will be adopted in the field so advised.'

"5. Memorandum from the San Francisco office of the FBI to the director of the FBI dated March 4, 1971, listing a series of actions taken by the FBI to disrupt and misdirect the Black Panther Party.

"6. Memorandum from the San Francisco office of the FBI to the acting director of the FBI dated June 27, 1973, indicating efforts by the FBI to place informants in the Black Panther Party, to obtain the income tax returns for Huey P. Newton, to monitor the bank accounts of the Black Panther Party, to undertake and complete a 'full and thorough background investigation on Huey P Newton,' and to engage in other activities against the Black Panther Party and Huey P. Newton. The deleted portion of this memorandum is, on information and belief, an admission by the FBI that they are cooperating with the IRS in seeking of a harassing audit of Huey P. Newton's tax returns, which was filed against him upon his return to the United States to stand trial before this Court.

"7. Memorandum from the San Francisco office of the FBI to the acting director dated June 28, 1973, stating that 'the Bureau is requested to obtain copies from the Internal Revenue Service of the income tax returns, if any, filed by Newton for the years 1971 and 1972.'

"8. A memorandum or 'informative note' dated February 16, 1974, indicating that Huey P. Newton was under physical surveillance by the FBI during a vacation that he took in the Caribbean, and that the information contained in the surveillance reports was forwarded to the State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Secret Service.



HUEY P. NEWTON with young supporters outside Oakland courtroom.

"9. Memorandum from the San Diego office of the FBI to the director, dated April 10, 1969, setting forth the efforts by the FBI to foment violence between the Black Panther Party and the organization known as United Slaves (U.S.). It is believed that the deleted portions entitled 'Operations Under Consideration' and 'Tangible Results' detail matters resulting in the death of Sylvester Bell, a Black Panther Party member who was killed in San Diego about the time of the FBI's activities.

"10. Inflammatory cartoons drawn up and circulated by the FBI to the Black Panther Party in an effort to anger them and cause violence between members of the Black Panther Party and the U.S. organization.

"11. Memorandum from the San Francisco office of the FBI to the director, dated April 21, 1972, concerning an alleged fight between Huey P. Newton and a disc jockey for a local radio station in Oakland, California, and further showing the passing on of information to the FBI by the Oakland Police Department Intelligence Unit.

"12. Informative note of the FBI, dated April 27, 1972, indicating that 'as a result of information received by the FBI and furnished to the Oakland Police Department,' Newton was taken into custody on April 27, 1972, for the alleged fight with a disc jockey."

(See next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for more information concerning these documents and the unsuccessful federal government war against the Black Panther Party.)

Human Billboards Support Huey







(Oakland, Calif.) - "Human billboards" throughout Oakland signaled the beginning of the preliminary proceedings against Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton in which the BPP founder faces once again false charges in the federal government's efforts to destroy the Party.

BPNS photos